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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, possible s. Temp. 18-24 (64-75). Saturday, cloudy. LONDON: Friday. Temp. 13-19 (55-66). Saturday, cloudy. CHANNEL: ROME: Friday, partly cloudy. Temp. 12-26 (54-79). NEW Friday, cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 19-26 (66-79).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 29,970 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1979 Established 1887

Hijacker Gives Up In Ireland After Flight From N.Y.

ANNON, Ireland, June 21 — A man identified as a Ser- *nationalist bombmaker* ed out of a commandeered ican Airlines Boeing 707 to- nd surrendered to police, end- 22-hour hijacking drama that on a New York-Chicago

e 127 passengers and 5 crew bers on the Chicago flight had released unharmed in Chica- Then the hijacker comman- d the Boeing 727 back to New and switched to a 707 for the atlantic flight.

e 707 flew here carrying only ijacker, his lawyer and a crew ree, authorities said. No one armed.

sh authorities said that the hi- r handed over what appeared his detonators and they took osives off the plane. He and the *er were taken to a police sta-*

e FBI said that the hijacker, had been free on bond in the ed States, had been armed dynamite. The FBI identified as convicted bombmaker Ni- Kavaja, 45, of Paterson, N.J.

ity officer Barry Gore gave account of the surrender:

he tower contacted the hijack- soon as the plane came to a and appealed to him to surren- der. He said he would. The two men came to the door of the plane, *identified themselves to the police* officers and soldiers waiting at the bottom of the ramp and walked down."

Kavaja, he said, went back into the plane and "surrendered what we understand to be the detonators for his explosives at the bottom of the steps."

In New York at about 4 a.m., the Serbian nationalist had switched from a smaller plane that he had hijacked 16 hours earlier during a flight from New York to Chicago, the FBI said. The FBI said that Kavaja boarded the second plane at Kennedy International Airport after a return flight to New York.

FBI agent Ed Sharp said that descriptions of cylindrical objects Kavaja showed aboard the plane satisfied authorities that he was carrying dynamite. But Mr. Sharp said that agents had no idea how much dynamite the hijacker had.

An FBI sharpshooter armed with a rifle was hidden in the darkness beside the runway in New York when Kavaja walked the 175 feet to change planes, but the marksman did not fire, said FBI spokesman Quentin Ertel. Mr. Sharp explained that it was deemed too risky to shoot at the explosives-laden man, who was accompanied on the tarmac by his lawyer and the pilot who returned him to New York.

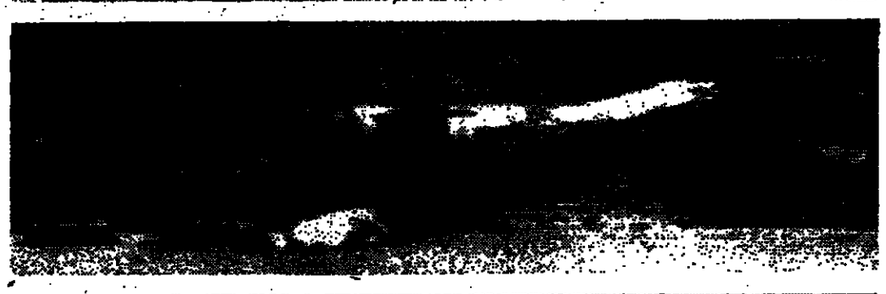
Kavaja was among six persons scheduled to be sentenced today in Chicago for a 1975 bombing at the home of a Yugoslavian consul. Only one participant in the bombing, in which no one was injured, was in custody.

Kavaja had demanded the release of the jailed compatriot, but the Rev. Stojilko Kajevic refused to join the odyssey and asked Kavaja to release the passengers, the FBI said.

It was the second hijacking involving nationalists seeking separation from Yugoslavia. On Sept. 10, 1976, five Croatians hijacked a flight from Chicago to New York. That flight ended in Paris, where they surrendered. All were sentenced to prison.

UPI

Nikola Kavaja



Associated Press

The fatal shooting of newsman Bill Stewart in Nicaragua was photographed by Ann Limongello of ABC News. At top, a government soldier (right) approaches Stewart, who is lying on the ground. The National Guardsman then kicks Stewart (center photo) before shooting him.

Accused Nicaragua Guardsman Denies Slaying U.S. Newsman

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, June 21 — A national guard corporal accused of killing Bill Stewart, an ABC television correspondent, said at a military tribunal today that Mr. Stewart was shot by another soldier who later was killed in combat.

The corporal, Lorenzo Brenes, testified before a panel that was convened today to investigate the death of Mr. Stewart, who was shot in the head yesterday as he lay face down at a guard roadblock in Managua with a presidential press card in his hand. Mr. Stewart's Nicaraguan interpreter also was slain.

The United States, meanwhile, called for the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza and his replacement by an interim "government of national reconciliation," backed by an inter-American peace-keeping force.

"The conflict in Nicaragua is becoming a war of national destruction . . . and the time has come to bring the full strength of our hemispheric organization to bear directly on the root cause of the crisis," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told an emergency meeting of Organization of American States foreign ministers.

Mr. Vance said that the solution to Nicaragua's civil war "must begin with the replacement of the *present government* with a transitional government of national reconciliation, which would be a clear break with the past."

In his eight-page speech, Mr. Vance accused the Somoza government of "persistent and widespread" human rights violations and said "thousands of Nicaraguans have been victims of these wholesale abuses."

"This terror was brought home vividly to the American people yesterday with the cold-blooded murder by a national guardsman of an American newsman who was simply carrying out his journalistic mission."

A guard spokesman, Col.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

Bill Stewart of ABC News, in the company of Nicaraguan National Guardsmen, makes his final report before being fatally shot by another guardsman at a roadblock in eastern Managua.

Paving Way for Price Boost

Saudi Arabia Rules Out Raising Oil Production

By Anthony Lewis

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, June 21 (NYT) — Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said in an interview yesterday that the Saudi government had no plans to raise oil production above the present rate of 8.5 million barrels a day — now or at any time soon.

His statement makes it all but certain that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will set a substantially higher price when oil ministers from member nations meet in Geneva next week.

Prince Fahd said that Saudi Arabia's position at the OPEC meeting, which will open Tuesday, would be "to see to it that, if there is to be any increase at all, the increase should be both reasonable and moderate." But in the present tight supply situation, experts think the only way to hold oil prices down would be a production rise by Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter.

The current official OPEC price is $14.55 a barrel. The Saudis sell oil at that level, but other OPEC members have added surcharges that make their prices as much as $20 a barrel. And quantities have been sold recently on the spot market in Rotterdam for prices approaching $40 a barrel. The spot market handles oil not already sold under long-term contracts.

• Odd-even gas sales ease panic buying in New York. This and other energy-related stories, Page 4.

Denies Challenge

Prince Fahd talked about oil and other matters in a two-hour interview in the Nassiriyah Palace, his family residence and office. He spoke firmly, and he made a point of denying recent rumors in the West that he was in bad health or that his pre-eminent governing authority here was being challenged by other members of the royal family.

"There has been too much talk about family differences," he said. "I want to stress that there are no differences whatever."

The prince has for years been regarded as the ruling authority in the government, while King Khaled reigns.

When asked about his health, he said that was a question he was glad to answer.

"As you see," he said, "I am in excellent shape. My health is perfect. I suffer from nothing and complain of nothing. But for four years I had had no holiday. I needed some rest, so I flew to Marbella in Spain. It coincided with the meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad, and it was misconstrued."

On oil, his most significant comment may have been the flat denial of recent reports that the Saudi government planned to increase its production capacity over the next few years, possibly to 12 million barrels a day.

During the last few years, Saudi production increases have also kept *prices from rising even more sharp*ly than they have. The Saudis have indeed increased their production — or threatened to — to hold their OPEC colleagues in line, notably in late 1976 and 1977.

Business Week magazine, reporting the figure of 12 million barrels a day, said that the Saudis had set it as a permanent ceiling — one far *lower than would be needed in the* years ahead to meet potential world demand. But Prince Fahd said there was no plan to go that far. He called the report inaccurate.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said in London earlier this week that he

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

To Steady Prices

EEC Wants Register Of Global Oil Sales

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — The European Economic Community has drawn up a plan for a worldwide register of all oil transactions, hoping that it will be accepted by the United States and Japan at the Tokyo economic summit conference next week.

The purpose would be to stabilize the market by obliging purchasers to report how much they buy and at what price. While there would be no effort to intervene or control prices, the EEC's energy commissioner, Guido Brunner, said that making the traditionally secretive petroleum market "transparent" should dampen the hectic, price-boosting competition that erupted recently.

"Just the announcement that the community was planning a register has already had an impact," Mr. Brunner said in a telephone interview from Brussels. "The spot market has been calmer in the last few days."

However, the European governments have agreed to put it into effect only on condition that the United States and Japan do the same. Preliminary soundings have encouraged the Europeans to expect agreement on the measure in Tokyo.

Voluntary Enforcement

The register would be compulsory, but the EEC has decided that initially at least there would be no sanctions imposed for failure to register or for providing false information.

Mr. Brunner said that the oil companies have changed their customary views about maintaining secrecy on deals because they have had trouble lately negotiating new contracts with producers.

"The producers have been telling the companies that if you don't stabilize the spot market [where prices have been pushed up to double the going rates on some deals], you'll get less oil," Mr. Brunner said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Weizman Said to Consider Quitting Israel's Cabinet

By Paul Hofmann

RUSALEM, June 21 (NYT) — eli newspapers reported today Defense Minister Ezer Weiz- was considering withdrawal the government in a conflict Prime Minister Menachem Be- over settlements on the West k.

lo direct comment was available either man, but government rces said privately that disagree- its between Mr. Begin and Mr. zman concerning the issue of Israeli outposts had been deep- g during the last few days. The rces suggested, nevertheless, no open break between the *ernment chief and his defense* ister — both members of the tist Herut Party — would occur le the settlement question was ding before Israel's supreme rt.

an interim decision, the court erday ordered suspension of k on a new settlement near olus, the most populous Arab on the West Bank, and gave government a month to explain the initial encampment should be dismantled. Mr. Weizman one of five government mem- s who dissented when the Cabi- authorized would-be settlers of extreme rightist Gush Emunim ith Bloc) movement on June 4 et up the new outpost.

Important for Security

he defense minister seems em- rassed that the defense forces f staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael an, in a declaration submitted to high court, stressed the Nablus lement's importance to Israel's urity.

According to one version of what pened behind the scenes, Gen. an's assessment was requested Mr. Begin. The court noted in terday's ruling that the chief of ff had informed it of his views in simple letter rather than, as uld have been appropriate, in an idavit.

A former chief of staff, Lt. Gen. aim Bar Lev, in a sworn state- nt submitted to the high court, d cast doubt on the security val- of the Nablus project and ex- ssed the opinion that in a war it uld probably require additional ops to save it from being over- by the enemy.

The defense minister and the er Cabinet members who op- sed the establishment of the new post — including Deputy Prime nister Yigael Yadin and Foreign nister Moshe Dayan — did so mainly because they feared the move would impair relations with Egypt. Cairo has deplored the creation of the new Israeli community, as did the United States and the European Economic Community.

Mr. Weizman has let it be known that he intended to resign from the six-man Ministers' Committee that is in charge of the negotiations with Egypt on self-rule for the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The prime minister reportedly told him that because he had been appointed to the group by the government, a new decision by the full Cabinet was necessary to *relieve him of duty.*

Uganda's Lule Resists Bid To Oust Him as President

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 21 (AP) — Youssef Lule declared today he had not resigned and was still president of Uganda as troops opened fire with machine guns in an attempt to disperse tens of thousands of Ugandans demonstrating against his reported ouster.

[Doctors said two persons were killed and 50 wounded, according to Reuters.]

It was announced yesterday that Mr. Lule, president since Tanzanian and Ugandan exil forces toppled dictator Idi Amin two months ago, had resigned, and within hours former Attorney General Godfrey Binaisa was sworn in to succeed him. But in a telephone call today to reporters, the 67-year-old Mr. Lule said, "I am still Uganda's lawful president."

The former university administrator rejected as false the resignation statement broadcast in his name and said he intended to remain in his official residence at Entebbe, beside Lake Victoria near Kampala. He claimed that he retains broad national backing.

The violence may foreshadow a new eruption of tribal-political turmoil.

Protesting Baganda tribesmen took to the streets of Kampala last night and continued marching through today, chanting, "Lule yekka!" Swahili for "Only Lule!"

Bankers Wounded

Machine-gun fire broke out sporadically and sources said two British bankers suffered neck and leg injuries when their car was raked with gunfire from a roadblock.

The demonstrators, shouting, "We don't want Obote back!" claimed that Mr. Binaisa was a stand-in for Milton Obote, the president ousted by Marshal Amin in 1971. Mr. Binaisa had served as attorney general under Mr. Obote.

Mr. Lule is a Baganda, and Mr. Obote is a member of the rival Langi tribe. There have been rumors that Mr. Obote was returning after eight years of exile in Tanzania.

The whereabouts of Mr. Binaisa were not known, but a spokesman for him insisted that "Lule has been voted out of office. . . The new government is in full control of the entire area of Uganda and has the full backing of the people."

Businesses Closed

Stores and offices were closed, and the Tanzanian troops moved armored cars to street corners. Informed sources said that the government banned all flights into the country for at least three days.

Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni banned further demonstrations and said that protesters would be dealt with by law. He said in a midmorning radio broadcast that the public was being manipulated but did not say by whom.

More than 10,000 persons had assembled outside the city's only luxury hotel, where most government ministers are living, to demand the reinstatement of Mr. Lule and the dissolution of the National Consultative Council, which was reported to have dismissed him.

AP

Godfrey Binaisa

Mr. Lule, who took over after anti-Amin forces captured Kampala on April 11, was put in office by the Uganda National Liberation Front, a coalition of about 25 exile factions.

Left-wing and pro-Obote members of the front accused Mr. Lule of taking on dictatorial powers. The dispute was brought to a head when the president twice revised his Cabinet this month without seeking the front's approval.

The Consultative Council, which is serving as an intermim legislature, was said to have selected Mr. Binaisa, a pro-Western lawyer who has been living in exile in New York and London for the last five years.

Support for Mr. Obote comes largely from his Langi tribe and the Acholis in the north. Most of Mr. Lule's Cabinet were Bagandans. Mr. Binaisa is also a Bagandan, but acquaintances say his tribal ties are loose.

Minarets Fade as Pollution Chokes Istanbul

By Nicholas Gage

ISTANBUL (NYT) — This city, once the crown of the Byzantine Empire, the center of Ottoman luxury, a city with one of the finest natural settings in the world, is choking to death on its own pollution.

Overpowering the scents of the spice bazaar and the lemon trees is the stink of sewage. Only one plant for the treatment of wastes exists in Istanbul, but it is not operating because of lack of funds. Every day the wastes of 4.5 million people drain untreated into the three bodies of water bordering the city, the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmara and the Golden Horn.

Where the subjects of the sultan used to picnic in orchards filled with nightingales on the banks of the Golden Horn, the water is now a solid mass of refuse so thick that in some parts it cannot be penetrated by boats.

"It's absolutely dead — no life survives except for organisms in the sludge at the bottom," said Nevzat Kor, professor of environment engineering at Istanbul Technical University. "Industry on both banks pours out toxic wastes at will."

On the land, the haze of pollution has started to form by the time the long-condemned but still bustling Galata Bridge opens for an hour each morning to let the day's backed-up shipping traffic through. The fairyland minarets and towers of the Blue Mosque, St. Sophia and Topkapi Palace are stained a dirty brown, and although at sunset the pollution creates a magnificent golden-red sky behind their silhouettes, by day they are scarcely visible in the haze.

Associated Press

Galata Bridge over a Golden Horn so polluted that parts of it have turned almost solid.

While the World Health Organization sets the primary standard of air at 80 micrograms of sulphur dioxide per cubic meter, in Istanbul it reaches 500 microgams in winter, according to Ferruh Ertuk, a specialist on air pollution at the Technical University. Five hundred micrograms, according to WHO, can cause serious illness.

The problems of pollution, disintegration and overcrowding are made worse by the more than 200,000 rural immigrants who pour into the city every year in search of work. They often become squatters, living in abandoned buildings, caves dug into the city's ancient fortifications or makeshift shacks with dirt floors and roofs of tin or clear plastic.

Even the great mosques, palaces and monuments of the city, which span 26 centuries and eight civilizations, are dying from neglect. The rooms of the harem of Topkapi Palace, where the sultans and their hundreds of concubines once dined on plates of solid gold, are now empty and drab; many tiles having fallen off the walls during earthquakes.

The great churches of the Byzantine period, with their priceless mosaics, have fared even worse. One is used to store cartons of soft drinks, another has been converted into a carpentry shop, others are inhabited by squatters.

Even the city's modern boulevards, squares and parks are littered with refuse. Longtime residents of Istanbul blame the bad habits of the new arrivals from Anatolia and the indifference of sanitation workers, who, they say, get their jobs through patronage and have little motivation to work.

Aytekin Kotil, the mayor of Istanbul, said that the city does the best it can with what it has — 4,100 sanitation workers and 300 trucks. "The garbage is collected at least once a week throughout the city and daily in busy areas," he said. "The streets are swept every morning from six to nine, but they are dirty by noon because we have 110,000 street peddlers who throw tons of refuse into the streets every day. Believe me, there's no city in the world that has as many problems as Istanbul."

There are some faint signs of hope, however. The Turkish parliament has passed new legislation expanding the power of municipalities, which would presumably help the city financially.

Pledge of $100 Million

Istanbul has already received a pledge of $100 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to construct a marine disposal system that will end the discharge of sewage on the seaside. However, the project will take years to complete and even then it may suffer the fate of the city's single treatment plant and not have sufficient funds to operate.

The third positive sign is that the government has built a plant to produce "smokeless coal," which will give off a minimum of pollutants, although the plant will be able to serve only Ankara at first.

At the moment, however, these projects are not operational. "Right now, nothing at all is being done to fight pollution in Istanbul," said Mehmet Yucel, an environmentalist at the Technical University. "All we are doing, all we can do, is measure the damage."

U.S. Surplus In 1st Quarter

The United States registered a $157-million surplus in its international transactions in the first quarter, the first current-account surplus since the fourth quarter of 1976. Story, Page 11.

News Analysis

War in Chad Shows No Signs of Abating

By Carey Winfrey

N'DJAMENA, Chad (NYT) — The last thing this impoverished, landlocked nation needs is more war. The last thing it is likely to get is peace.

For the third time since February, the sound of mortars and machine guns reverberated through this capital this month as one guerrilla faction attacked another.

Lol Mohamat Choua, the figurehead president of the six-week-old transitional unity government, sought refuge with troops of the National Liberation Front, known as Frolinat, when those of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad bombed the presidential palace. The leader of the Popular Movement, Idriss Adoum Mustapha, was reportedly killed trying to flee to Cameroon.

The fighting between two of the four factions that make up the government is only the most recent clash in a 13-year civil war that shows no sign of abating.

Since 1966, guerrillas from the north have battled government troops from the south. The guerrillas are primarily Arab and Moslem; the troops are mostly black and animist.

An uneasy coalition between then President Felix Malloum, a black southerner, and Prime Minister Hissene Habre, a northern Moslem, fell apart when Mr. Habre's Army of the North attacked Gen. Malloum's Armed Forces of Chad in February. Three days of fierce fighting in the capital left hundreds dead.

Meeting in Nigeria

At the invitation of the Nigerian government, the rivals met in March in Kano, Nigeria, to negotiate a settlement. Goukouni Quaddie, the leader of Frolinat, and Aboubakar Abhemamane, the leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad, were also invited.

The Kano conference resulted in a cease-fire agreement, a provisional government composed of representatives from the four groups, and a sense of hope that lasted nearly a week.

Under the agreement, an 800-man contingent of Nigerian soldiers was sent to N'djamena to maintain order while the leaders of the four groups withdrew their troops. In reality, only the southern army withdrew and the Nigerian soldiers were then powerless to stop the remaining guerrilla groups from a rampage of looting and killing of southern civilians.

All the southerners in N'djamena, perhaps 100,000 persons, fled, and as many as 5,000 may have been killed. Hundreds of northerners were also massacred in southern cities, according to Western diplomats.

On March 24, the day after the agreement was supposed to go into effect, Gen. Malloum fled the country.

Second Conference

A second Kano conference, held in April to carry out a long-range accord, disintegrated when five new northern guerrilla groups, three of which are believed to be backed by Libya, demanded representation. When Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habre, the strongmen of the provisional government, refused to recognize the new groups, the two men were put under house arrest by their Nigerian hosts.

They were released only when word reached Kano that guerrilla troops in N'djamena, incensed at news of the house arrests, were on the verge of attacking the Nigerian peacekeeping force.

Returned to N'djamena, the two guerrilla leaders called a conference of their own, at which they dissolved the provisional government, ousted Mr. Abhemamane as the leader of the Popular Movement and created a new government with Mr. Lol as president.

In theory, the transitional government represents the same four groups that were joined together at the first Kano conference. In fact, Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni are running the country or, more accurately, not running it.

"The situation is disastrous," said Mahamat Younous, Frolinat's second-in-command. "There are military aggressors, the administration is paralyzed, the economy is in ruins."

In Shambles

And the capital is in a shambles. Hydroelectric fuel is down to a few days' supply. Electricity is turned off for six hours a day. Government offices are all but deserted. Of the 4,000 Europeans who lived here, most of them French, only about 400 remain. Three undisciplined guerrilla armies, each numbering about a thousand men, control different parts of the city. The sound of shooting can be heard sporadically day and night.

Like many countries in the sub-Sahara, Chad is really two nations. Since independence from France in 1960, it has been governed by southerners who represent a slight majority of the 4 million persons.

With a large desert, a paucity of mineral resources, poor soil and a hot, dry climate, Chad is one of the world's poorest nations. Cotton, the most important crop, provides 80 percent of Chad's exports, although most of its annual budget of about $60 million comes from France.

Although French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has said that he will withdraw about 2,500 French troops stationed in N'djamena to protect Europeans, by tacit understanding of all parties, their withdrawal has been indefinitely, if unofficially, postponed.

In addition to fighting among themselves, the guerrilla forces are prosecuting wars on two fronts, against Libyan incursions in the north and against former government soldiers in the south.

To further complicate and confuse the situation, Mr. Habre, who is minister of state and of defense, and Mr. Goukouni, who is the minister of the interior, differ widely on policy. Mr. Goukouni favors accommodation with at least some of the five groups claiming representation, and Mr. Habre disdains them all. He has also refused to let a commission of inquiry investigate the five guerrilla pretenders.

Mr. Goukouni wanted to attend a fourth conference, called in Lagos three weeks ago by Nigeria, but Mr. Habre refused. At the conference, Chad's six neighbors — Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, the Sudan, Libya and the Central African Empire — declared the transitional government invalid and illegal and threatened economic boycotts. In a rare instance of agreement, Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni responded by expelling the Nigerian troops.

Mr. Goukouni denied in an interview here that there was any personal animosity between him and Mr. Habre, but, he said, "as each of us is head of two different organizations, differences of opinions are bound to arise between us."

The main difference, most analysts here agree, is that Mr. Habre's chief concern is consolidating his power. At the moment, he seems to have the upper hand.

Quebec Sovereignty Vote Is Scheduled for Spring

QUEBEC, June 21 (AP) — Premier Rene Levesque of Quebec announced today that the referendum on secession for his largely French-speaking Canadian province will take place next spring, but he did not name a date.

Mr. Levesque's Parti Quebecois government will seek a mandate to negotiate sovereignty for Quebec, but with continued close economic ties with Canada. The party calls this arrangement "sovereignty-association."

In announcing the schedule to the National Assembly, Quebec's provincial legislature, Mr. Levesque said that an assembly debate on the phrasing of the referendum question should take place early next year.

A public opinion poll earlier this year indicated that 50 percent of Quebec residents would vote in favor of giving the Levesque government authority to negotiate sovereignty-association. Even if the party wins the vote, however, it must still persuade the other nine Canadian provinces to negotiate the break-up of the 112-year-old Canadian confederation. Thus far, no major political leaders outside Quebec have endorsed such talks.

The Parti Quebecois, which came to power in provincial elections in November, 1976, has long espoused separation from the rest of English-speaking Canada, claiming that English domination has suppressed the French language and culture, and that the federal government has short-changed Quebec in economic development and other areas.

As prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau steadfastly opposed making any concessions to the Quebec separatists. The new prime minister, Joe Clark, whose Progressive Conservatives ousted the Liberal Party in the May 22 elections, promises changes that will put a "fresh face" on federalism, giving the provinces greater autonomy. He hopes this will satisfy Quebec.

Rioters Give Up At Turkey Jail

ISTANBUL, June 21 (AP) — About 50 rioting prisoners surrendered to authorities last night after a seizing a state prison in Trabzon for 28 hours, and released their 13 hostages, the state radio reported.

The broadcast quoted a government official as saying that no concession was made to the prisoners, who took over the compound of the state corrections center on Tuesday afternoon after a scuffle between inmates that resulted in the death of a rightist prisoner.

The prisoners had demanded relaxed prison regulations and transfer of rightist detainees to other prisons.

Associated Press

Vietnamese refugees watch as Malaysian officials unload supplies at the refugee camp on Pulau Bidong island yesterday.

Nicaraguan Guardsman Denies Killing Newsman

(Continued from Page 1)

Aquiles Aranda Escobar, said earlier that a corporal killed Mr. Stewart, that the corporal was in custody and that he would be brought before the court of officers today. Gen. Somoza's press secretary, Max Kelly, confirmed later that the suspect was Cpl. Brenes.

But the corporal, who said that he was the leader of the patrol at the roadblock, maintained in his testimony that he was not present during the incident.

Cpl. Brenes told the court the that Mr. Stewart was killed by Pvt. Pedro Gonzales. Cpl. Brenes said he heard a shot at the roadblock and went to the scene, where, he said, Pvt. Gonzales told him that he had shot Mr. Stewart "because he had tried to run away."

Cpl. Brenes said that Mr. Stewart was shot to death as he tried to run away from the guardsmen, who stopped them at a roadblock. The ABC crew accompanying Mr. Stewart recorded the incident and their film clearly shows that Mr. Stewart was shot in the head while kneeling on the ground in front of the guardsman.

Newsmen received the announcement at Gen. Somoza's command post with skepticism.

The guard said that Cpl. Brenes faced a possible court martial as Mr. Gonzalez' accomplice in Mr. Stewart's death.

Mr. Stewart's' interpreter, Juan Espinosa, also was shot to death at the barricade, but it was not known if the same soldier was responsible for his death.

Pablo Piffer, 31, a Nicaraguan driver of the network crew, told the president of the board of inquiry, Manuel Sandino, that the soldiers ordered Mr. Stewart to "lay down on the ground with his hands in front of his head."

"The soldiers took three steps back and then came up and kicked the American journalist in the right side," Mr. Piffer said. "Then they ordered him to put his hands behind his neck and lay face down. He took another step back and shot him somewhere in the head."

Mr. Piffer said the soldiers brought Mr. Stewart's body to the van carrying the crew and said: "Do you know this dog?"

Mr. Piffer, who was allowed to leave Nicaragua after giving his testimony, said the soldiers realized that Mr. Stewart was a U.S. newsman and ordered Mr. Piffer to say that Mr. Stewart had been killed by a Sandinista sharpshooter.

Exodus of Journalists

An estimated 50 foreign newsmen, 25 Latin Americans and 25 members of the three network camera crews headed for Managua's Las Mercedes Airport after the press conference and boarded a U.S. Air Force Hercules transport for the Canal Zone. Another 50 reporters and photographers elected to stay in Nicaragua.

Mr. Stewart's body was taken onto the Air Force plane for evacuation to the United States.

Gen. Somoza and President Carter both condemned the slaying of Mr. Stewart.

The ambush of four ammunition trucks yesterday by rebels firing Chinese-made RPG-7 rockets in the Barrio Paraisio of eastern Managua, held by guerrillas, was reported on Radio Sandino, the guerrillas' clandestine radio, and partially confirmed on the national guard radio.

Radio Sandino also said that four national guardsmen from the elite Gen. Somoza Combat Battalion had been captured in the ambush and that a guerrilla leader identified only as "Comandante Julio" was killed.

Gen. Somoza promised foreign reporters covering the civil war that they would not be harassed by his troops.

Congressmen Outraged

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Outraged at the slaying of Mr. Stewart, members of Congress today demanded the ouster of Gen. Somoza.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., issued a statement indicating that he, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, have added their signatures to a letter by Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., and Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., asking Mr. Carter to press for Gen. Somoza's resignation.

EEC Wants Oil Listing

(Continued from Page 1)

"Some exporters have cut back on the amount they contracted to deliver."

It is now in the companies' interest to keep open records, he said, because they are all getting pinched by competition for supplies.

The United States already has a legal and statistical basis for imposing a new registration rule, according to Mr. Brunner, because of the "entitlement" legislation applied to balancing prices and supplies of domestic and imported oil.

The Europeans also understand that major OPEC countries would welcome the registration system, primarily because it should reduce wild market fluctuations from posted prices. It also would enable each of them to know exactly how much other producers are selling and at what price.

The oil producers will be meeting in Geneva at the same time as the heads of seven major industrial nations — the United States, Japan, Canada, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy — are meeting in Tokyo. The expectation in Brussels is that they will set a new agreed price rise of about 20 percent, which would bring prices up by a total of 40 percent this year.

A 25-percent price rise now would be equal to a 100-percent rise in 1973, Mr. Brunner said, and drain another $11 billion out of EEC members alone.

However, he said that Saudi Arabia's main concern is to restore a uniform price in the world petroleum market.

Mr. Brunner said that the trend of rising prices is likely to continue for the next two or three years, but that the measures expected next week "should at least avoid sudden surprises in the coming months."

A decision by the industrial nations to establish the world-wide purchase registration system will show producers that "we're really trying to stabilize the market and that we are not triggering the upward price movements," Mr. Brunner said.

He admitted that such an agreement would be a step in the direction of a consumers' cartel — which was suggested and vehemently denounced after the 1973 crisis — facing the producers' cartel. But since it stops short of any effort at controls, there has been no sign of resistance from the producers, he said.

The EEC plan will be the main topic at the community's summit meeting this week in Strasbourg, where formal endorsement for its presentation at Tokyo is expected. French efforts to go much further and get formal agreement among consumers not to pay more than OPEC prices for oil have been rejected.

585 Towed Out

Malaysia Gathers Boats To Take Away Refugees

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 21 (AP) — Malaysian officials were rounding up boats today to carry unwanted Vietnamese refugees away from Malaysia's east coast, but seven freighters were reported waiting in Vietnamese waters to bring out thousands more fleeing Vietnam.

The Malaysian Navy towed 585 Vietnamese in six small wooden boats out to sea yesterday and 450 in a boat last Sunday. Officials said that at least six more boats were being prepared to take more refugees away.

They were also trying to buy back from local fishermen at least 30 refugee boats that the government sold during the last few months. The boats had been abandoned by the Vietnamese who arrived in them, and the government confiscated them and sold them.

60,000 in Camps

The government is trying to move out 12,000 to 15,000 refugees, most of them ethnic Chinese, who evaded navy patrols and landed on Malaysia's coast. About 60,000 more are in crowded refugee camps awaiting resettlement in the United States, Western European nations or any country that will take them.

Diplomats keeping a close watch on the refugee situation said that the ships waiting off Vietnam could each take several thousand persons. They compared them to the Hai Hong, the freighter that brought 2,450 Vietnamese to Malaysia in November.

Malaysia refused to accept the Hai Hong passengers, saying that they had bought their way out of Vietnam, that its refugee camps were overcrowded, and that they would be followed by many more. The United States and other Western countries finally took them, but their plight made the question of refugees a burning international issue which has not subsided.

The Vietnamese government announced yesterday that it would severely punish persons trying to escape the country and those who help them flee illegally. It also said that it was ready to implement an emigration policy agreed on earlier with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. But diplomats here called these statements meaningless propaganda.

"Vietnam wants to get rid of another 1 million to 1.5 million Chinese and unwanted Vietnamese, and all indications are that Vietnam is going to do this despite all the criticism it is getting," said a Western diplomat who declined to be quoted by name.

Israel to Accept 200

TEL AVIV, June 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has agreed to a United Nations request that Israel accept 200 vietnamese refugees, Mr. Begin's office announced today.

A spokesman said that no date had yet been set for the refugees' arrival.

Mr. Begin has urged other countries to take part in resettling the refugees. Israel has strong sympathies for the refugees particularly because many Jews died in the Holocaust when countries closed their borders to them.

Sweden Doubles Quota

STOCKHOLM, June 21 (UPI) — Sweden has doubled the number of refugees it will take this year because of the worsening situation in Southeast Asia, the government said today.

The refugee quota was increased to 2,500, of which an estimated 1,250 will be refugees from Vietnam.

Foreign Minister Hans Blix said that the decision was in response to an appeal from UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for help in placing the refugees. Sweden will also give 15 million kronor ($3 million) to help ease the plight of refugees in Southeast Asia.

Organized Emigration

GENEVA, June 21 (UPI) — The first organized movement of persons out of Vietnam will begin in the next few days, the deputy U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said today.

Dale de Haan said that the Vietnamese government provided lists of persons getting exit visas, which several Western governments had provided lists of persons they were ready to accept.

"The first flights are to leave Vietnam in the next few days," de Haan said.

Those leaving will mainly be persons being reunited with their families who already fled Vietnam as "humanitarian cases," he said.

Vietnam and the UN commissioner's office reached an understanding last month on the orderly departure of the refugees.

Mr. de Haan said that consultations on the British-proposed international conference on the Indochinese refugee situation are under way in New York and Geneva and that Mr. Waldheim probably will reach a decision shortly.

Sartre Urges Europe to Take Asia Refugees

PARIS, June 21 (Reuters) — Philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre made his first public appearance in several years yesterday to call on Western Europe to accept immediately all the refugees from Indochina now scattered throughout Southeast Asia.

Mr. Sartre, partially blind and looking frail and ill, addressed a news conference called following the decision of several Southeast Asian states to bar new refugees or expel those now in their countries.

Speaking in a faint voice, Mr. Sartre, 74, said that Europe should set up transit camps immediately to receive the tens of thousands of refugees now in Thailand, Malaysia and other countries until homes are found for them.

Laker Asks Right to Fly To 35 Cities in Europe

LONDON, June 21 (AP) — Sir Freddie Laker, the British airline chief who pioneered cut-rate-flights between Britain and the United States, has applied to operate his Skytrain service to 35 cities in Europe.

Sir Freddie filed a formal application with the British Civil Aviation authority yesterday to begin the service starting in January. Fares under the Laker Airways proposal have not been revealed.

But the Financial Times reported today that the Laker fares could be as low as half of some current fares, including London to Paris, now £44.50 (about $89) London-Brussels, £46.50 ($93) and London-Rome, £117.50 ($135).

There was immediate speculation that the Laker proposal, if approved by the British board, could force other airlines to reduce fares in competition reminiscent of the price war after Sir Freddie overcame strenuous opposition from rival airlines for his U.S. flights.

Sir Freddie has also applied to operate a London-Hong Kong Skytrain service.

Laker Airways is thought to be planning to use on the European routes 10 A-300 Airbuses which it ordered last April at a cost of £250 million ($500 million).

Earlier this month, Sir Freddie complained that major international airlines were still trying to eliminate his Skytrain service. He told the British aviation authority that he wanted to "free passengers from the prisons of the major airlines."

Sir Freddie reportedly wants to offer reserved seats on the proposed European routes as well as tickets for passengers who turn up and take their chance at the airport.

The aviation authority currently is debating a Laker application to sell reserved seats on its Skytrain services to New York and Los Angeles.

Bonn Charges With Espionage For E. German

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 21 (AP) — A colonel in the West German Army, a German technician employed by the Army, and a Bonn civil servant have been arrested in a new round up of alleged East German spies, the federal prosecutor's office announced today.

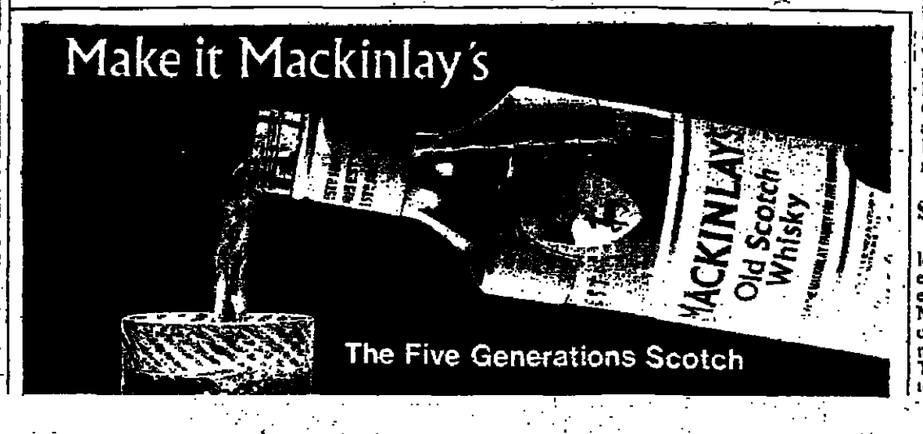
The suspects were named as Siegfried Petrelli, 46, of the Bundeswehr's general staff, Alois Hummel, 48, a technical inspector for the U.S. Army in Esslingen, and Steffen von Bamberg, 52, employed by the West German cultural center Inter Nationes in Bonn.

The three are suspected of spying for the East German Defense Ministry, the prosecutor's office said. Details and the extent of the alleged activities were not released.

The suspects were picked up Monday, and a judge in Karlsruhe issued arrest warrants on Tuesday after concluding that the evidence was sufficient. Three other suspects managed to escape, the office said. It named them as Benedikt Kostka, Gerda Braun, 57 and 49, a husband and wife known to have relatives in East Germany, and Martin Hermann, a 63-year-old salesman.

Schmidt to See Kosygin

BONN, June 21 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Monday during a stopover in Moscow on his way to the Western economic summit conference in Tokyo, West German officials today.



ry for Carter

use Votes to Give Canal Panama by Year 2000

INGTON, June 21 (UPI) House today passed legisla- lementing and funding the of the Panama Canal to mment of Panama by the). giving President Carter a policy victory that almost him. The final vote was 2.

ll now goes to the Senate. tified the treaty last year h is expected to easily pass mentation bill.

flirting for weeks with the either forcing Panama to entire cost of implementing y or killing the bill entirely options would have left the in confusion — the House back all negative amend- any substance and passed

e on the final day of con- n was dominated by that the Panamian govern- one of the most repressive orld. "Panama has one of t human rights records in d," said Rep. Robert Bau- Md.

Different Issue

nents agreed that Panama from a democracy, but said United States could not its form of government on country, and that the trans- he canal was a different

is really an outrageous in- into the affairs of a sover- ate," argued Rep. David D-Miss.

treaty was produced by negotiations and survived f Senate debate before its ion last year. But conserva- use members who thought that the full Congress should have had a part in the treaty process made an effort to sidetrack the treaty by trying to block the implementing legislation.

In a session last night they lost their key amendment. They made a second try for the same amendment just before final passage, but again lost. They then agreed to a request by the bill's manager, Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., to vote on final passage of the bill today..

Defeat of Amendment

The key conservative defeat occurred when the House voted down, 220 to 200, an amendment by Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, which would have gutted the legislation by requiring that Panama pay all costs including the expenses of Americans who will remain in the Canal Zone until 2000.

The vote technically was to substitute a Murphy amendment which merely required Panama to pay all of its outstanding debts to the U.S. government before any property could be transferred to Panamanian control. (The first transfer of property takes place Oct. 1, although the canal will not be turned over until 2000).

This amounts to an estimated $9.3 million in charges such as electric bills and dock fees — a small figure compared with the $2.3 billion that Panama would have owed had the Hansen amendment passed.

It is estimated that transfer of the canal will cost $4.5 billion over the next 20 years, including American salaries and costs. About $2.2 billion of this will be paid through new canal tolls, leaving $2.3 billion to be paid by the U.S. government.

S. Court Allows Parents Commit Minor Children

By Linda Greenhouse

HINGTON, June 21 (NYT) — Supreme Court yesterday the constitutionality of state at allow parents to commit inor children to state mental ions.

y-six states have such laws. l judges in Georgia and lvania struck down those n the grounds that they the constitutional safe- necessary to insure that the were acting in their chil- best interest.

e the justices ruled that a ospital's medical staff must ndently conclude that treat- s needed before admitting ld, they unanimously reject- two lower courts' rulings e parents' decision must be ged at a formal, adversary- earing before the child is ed.

r jurisprudence historically flected Western civilization ts of the family as a unit road parental authority over children," Chief Justice War- urger wrote in a majority n joined by four other jus-

e law's concept of the family n a presumption that parents s what a child lacks in matu- xperience, and capacity for em required for making life's lt decisions. More impor- historically, it has recog- that natural bonds of affec- ad parents to act in the best ts of their children," Mr. said.

opinion continued: "That parents may at times be act- gainst the interests of their child . . . creates a basis for caution, but is hardly a reason to discard wholesale those pages of human experience that teach that parents generally do act in the child's best interests. The statist notion that governmental power should supersede parental authority in *all* cases because *some* parents abuse and neglect children is repugnant to American tradition."

While agreeing that a formal hearing before parental commitment is not constitutionally required, three members of the court, Associate Justices William Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and John Stevens, dissented from other major portions of the majority opinion.

The three wrote that children who are wards of the state, and who are committed to institutions by state social workers, are entitled to formal hearings before commitment. The majority held that there is no constitutional difference between this group and children who are committed by their natural parents — in fact, that a decision by the state to commit one of its wards "may well be even more reasonable" than the decision by a parent, because the state would have available extensive social and medical records on the child and because social workers are obliged by law to act in the child's interest.

"With equal logic," Mr. Brennan wrote for the three-member dissent, "it could be argued that criminal trials are unnecessary since prosecutors are not supposed to prosecute innocent persons."

The cases decided yesterday, drew the attention of many organizations in the children's rights field. People in that field were eager to see whether the court would extend to the mental health area the principles of a landmark case of 11 years ago, Inre Gault, which held that children facing juvenile delinquency proceedings were entitled to constitutional due process protections.

Children's rights advocates were disappointed by the decision. "It doesn't comport with reality," said Norman Rosenberg, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union's Mental Health Law Project.

U.S. Company Recalls Faulty Pacemakers

BOSTON, June 21 (AP) — American Pacemaker Corp. announced today that it is recalling 552 pacemakers that have been implanted in the chests of people with heart trouble.

In a statement, the firm said that the model 1613 pacemakers "may contain defective transistors supplied by an outside vendor."

The pacemakers, which help regulate the heartbeat, should be removed from patients and replaced "in cases where it would be consistent with good patient management," the company said.

United Press International

OMINOUS — The new Northrop RF-5E reconnaissance fighter sits up for a portrait on the test line at Palmdale, Calif. More than 3,300 jets of the F-5 family have been built and delivered to a number of allied countries, making it the most widely deployed U.S.-built supersonic aircraft.

Heavier DC-10s Reported Free of Pylon Problems

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP) — The airline industry says that studies show that there are no pylon problems in several models of DC-10s that are even heavier than the DC-10 that crashed in Chicago May 25.

Industry officials are asking the Federal Aviation Administration to reverse its grounding of all DC-10s, "or, in the alternative, the DC-10-30 and 40 series."

The plane that crashed in Chicago, killing 273 persons, was a DC-10-10. It was later found to have a crack in the pylon holding the engine to the wing. Similar cracks have been found on other DC-10-10 models.

But the National Air Carrier Association said that a report shows that no cracks have been found in 127 DC-10-30s and 30 DC-10-40s, which weigh 125,000 pounds more than the DC-10-10s.

Report Submitted

Edward Driscoll, president of the air carrier association, submitted the report yesterday to a House subcommittee on aviation.

Mr. Driscoll said that the good report on the larger planes, "is the result of either a strengthened pylon area or the fact that the operators have followed approved maintenance procedures or both."

"I see no reason why these aircraft should not be returned to commercial operation immediately," he said.

But in Los Angeles, FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond said: "All I can say is that we will approve the planes to fly as soon as we are sure they are safe." He added that a draft report on airline maintenance of DC-10s should be finished next week.

In the meantime, he said that the United States will not rush to put DC-10s back in service simply because some European airlines have done so.

Planes Called Safe

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — John Brizendine, president of the company that builds the DC-10s, told two subcommittees of the House Public Works and Transportation committee yesterday that properly maintained, properly inspected DC-10s are safe airplanes and that the grounded U.S. fleet should be permitted to return to service.

However, Mr. Brizendine and other officials of the Douglas Aircraft Co. division of McDonnell Douglas said that they did not know why an engine and its support pylon came off the left wing of the DC-10 that crashed in Chicago.

Rep. Allen Ertel, D-Pa., said, "I'm amazed at your conclusion [that the DC-10s should be returned to service]. It doesn't make sense."

Carry the Load

Mr. Brizendine said that the DC-10 that crashed was carrying an "injured" part in the pylon assembly — a fact that investigators have confirmed. "I know a healthy part will not fail," he said.

At one point, he said, "The fail-safe requirement says that another part must carry the load [of the injured part]. It doesn't say for how long."

Representatives of airlines that own DC-10s and the pilots who want to fly them were dismayed by the McDonnell Douglas performance in the second day of hearings by the committee. Several agreed, after being granted anonymity, that it would be harder than ever to get the DC-10s off the ground as a result of the hearing.

Israel Bans DC-10 Landings

TEL AVIV, June 21 (AP) — Israeli Minister of Transport Haim Landau has banned the DC-10 from landing in Israel, a ministry spokesman said today.

Mr. Landau notified airlines with routes to Israel that all landings of DC-10s would be suspended. A spokesman for the Ministry of Transport said that Israel viewed with seriousness the FAA decision not to lift a ban on DC-10 flights.

Australia, Thailand Lift Bans

CANBERRA, Australia, June 21 (Reuters) — Australia and Thailand today lifted their bans on DC-10 flights.

Australian transport officials said that the planes were expected to start flying into Australia again shortly, provided they underwent inspection and maintenance programs agreed upon by European aviation authorities this week. All DC-10s on Australian routes are the long-range DC-10-30.

Thai Airlines executive vice president Brom Nathalang said that one of the DC-10s, grounded in Copenhagen, was to take off today for Bangkok, while another was to leave Bangkok for London. Mr. Brom said that inspections showed no defects in the two planes.

Brazilian Court Bars Extradition Of Former Nazi

BRASILIA, June 21 (AP) — Brazil's Supreme Court voted yesterday not to extradite former Nazi Franz Gustav Wagner to any one of four countries seeking him for trial on war-crimes charges.

It said an Israeli charge of genocide against Wagner was invalid because the state did not exist during World War II.

Other countries that asked for Wagner's extradition were West Germany, Poland and Austria.

The court's decision went against the opinion of Attorney General Firmino Pereira Paz, who argued in favor of sending the 68-year-old Wagner to face trial in West Germany.

Wagner was arrested May 31, 1978, in Sao Paulo. He was accused of killing inmates of Nazi concentration camps in Poland and Austria.

Mr. Paz had opposed extradition to Poland, Israel and Austria, but argued that in the case of West Germany, continuing court actions against Nazi war criminals there made Wagner eligible to face trial. The court disagreed in an 8-2 vote.

Califano in Peking To Sign Health Pact

PEKING, June 21 (UPI) — Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano arrived here today and promised to discuss his anti-smoking crusade with health officials of China.

Mr. Califano and the Chinese are expected to sign a protocol tomorrow for cooperation in the science and technology of medicine and public health.

77-Ton Lab to Fall in July

Skylab Shifted to Gain Entry Flexibility

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT) — The Skylab space station was maneuvered by ground command yesterday into a slightly different position, which space agency officials said would give them greater flexibility in controlling the vehicle's final re-entry location.

William O'Donnell, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said that the positioning of Skylab so that it offered more resistance to air molecules and was affected less by gravity had worked exactly as planned.

"The attitude adjustment worked so well that we probably won't do anything else until the day before re-entry," Mr. O'Donnell added.

Current predictions call for the 77-ton space station to fall into the atmosphere and disintegrate sometime next month, with July 16 being the most likely date.

Altitude 164 Miles

Skylab is at an altitude of 164 miles, falling 100 yards closer to Earth with each revolution around the planet.

Yesterday's maneuver was accomplished through the use of the spacecraft's thruster attitude control system, a series of small jets that shoot gaseous nitrogen to move the spacecraft about. The thruster system used about 720 pound-seconds of thrust in yesterday's change, leaving about 6,500 pound-seconds remaining.

Technically, yesterday's actions changed the spacecraft's torque equilibrium attitude so that the forces of atmospheric resistance were deliberately increased while those of gravity were lessened.

The point of the maneuver, which turned the vehicle 90 degrees so that it is now moving broadside to the upper stratosphere, is to be able, in the final hours, to rotate it again so that it knifes through the upper air with its nose.

Second Turn Planned

If ground controllers find that Skylab is to re-enter in such a way that its debris would fall over a populated area, the second 90-degree turn could be made a few hours before re-entry. This, theoretically, would cause Skylab to make two or three more revolutions around the Earth and in doing so would shift re-entry to a less populous area.

Whether, in fact, this will happen is still in doubt. One thing is fairly certain: Skylab will break into hundreds of pieces on re-entry, about 10 of which will weigh more than 1,000 pounds. This debris will fan out over an area about 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long.

While many persons have expressed skepticism, NASA officials insist that the chance of anyone being injured by one of the falling pieces is extremely small, one in 250 or so.

Nevertheless, plans are going forward to ground commercial airliners on re-entry day, if necessary, to lessen any chance of collision.

Astles Appears In Uganda Court

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 21 (AP) — Robert Astles, the British-born aide long linked with the secret police of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, appeared in court here yesterday and pleaded not guilty to charges of armed robbery with violence, and theft of a motor vehicle.

Mr. Astles wore a prisoner's tunic and shorts. He and a former police officer are accused of stealing a truck in Kampala in January and taking clothes from a village family near the capital last July.

He fled the country when the Amin government collapsed in April after an invasion by Tanzanian and Ugandan-exile forces, but was extradited from Kenya less than two weeks ago on a murder charge on which he is expected to be tried. He is being held in the maximum-security wing of a Kampala prison.

U.S. Nuclear Warhead Set Off Under Desert

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., June 21 (UPI) — The United States has exploded a nuclear warhead 1,100 feet beneath the desert in the sixth publicly announced test this year.

The blast Tuesday, code-named Chess, had a yield of less than 20,000 kilotons, the lowest of the three strength classifications officials use in public statements.

U.S. Recovers Almost $500,000 From Pair Who Faked Tax Files

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — The U.S. government has recovered almost $500,000 from a couple in Switzerland accused of filing scores of false income-tax returns and having the tax refunds mailed to them overseas.

In return for the money, the federal government has agreed to stop extradition proceedings against Arno and Marlise Arndt and instead allow them to be tried in Switzerland.

The agreement was worked out in Switzerland between Swiss and U.S. authorities, headed by Raymond Banoun, an assistant U.S. attorney, of the fraud division here.

According to charges against them, the Arndts would create fictitious persons with fake jobs but real Social Security numbers. The returns, many of them listing identical fake salaries, would invariably ask for refunds to be sent to Swiss addresses.

If the refunds were slow in coming, Mr. Arndt would make an overseas call to the IRS and complain. On one such occasion, according to court documents, Mr. Arndt offered an IRS agent a $200 bribe if he would hurry up the refund. A few days later he sent the agent four $50 bills.

The Arndts were charged in Washington in a sealed indictment in January, 1978, with illegally obtaining $210,000 in income-tax refunds. Even after the indictment, the couple filed requests for about $400,000 more in tax refunds under various names, the court was told.

Mr. Arndt, a German citizen, will be tried on various forgery-related charges in Switzerland. It is unclear what charges Mrs. Arndt, who is Swiss, will face.

Spain's Airline Pilots Call Off Strike Plan

MADRID, June 21 (Reuters) — The pilots of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, today called off a proposed strike after reaching a three-year agreement with management on a cut in working hours, the Transport Ministry said.

The pilots said yesterday that they would go on strike June 30. They had been seeking parity in working hours with other European airlines.

Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.

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Red Tape Strangles Search

Burma Stifles Offshore Oil Exploration

By James P. Sterba

RANGOON, Burma (NYT) — If all had gone according to plan, foreign drilling rigs would now be humming in the Gulf of Martaban, south of Rangoon, tapping offshore areas for oil that the government was counting on to overcome years of economic mismanagement.

But — to no one's surprise — nothing is happening in the gulf these days that has anything to do with searching for oil. And nothing is likely to happen soon, even though oil companies say that Burma has good offshore potential.

The problems lie not offshore but in Rangoon. In the close-knit oil industry, Burma has developed a bad reputation.

It is a significant black mark for Burma, which last year, in an effort to revive the economy, decided to seek foreign investment in the form of joint oil ventures with state-run corporations.

Six years ago, Burma invited oil companies to search for offshore oil. For the companies, it was a disaster: It took three years and $120 million before they extricated themselves after having found a little gas and no oil.

The companies did not mind being given marginal areas in which to search. And $120 million was not that much money. What soured them was the "green tape" — the hassles of dealing with a military-managed bureaucracy. But government officials apparently were not paying attention.

Thus, last October, Myanma, the state oil corporation, solicited foreign bids to explore offshore areas previously reserved for the government. It sent invitations to 55 companies, including 33 from the United States, and it expected them to rush in with offers. Only two, Shell and British Petroleum, nibbled.

Burma's inhospitable reputation appears to have spread to companies in other sectors as well. Even though the country is a virtually untapped storehouse of raw materials and foodstuffs, the government's decision to invite foreign investment has been followed by none of the eager influx of businessmen that occurred, for example, with China's recent opening to the West.

The China opening, in fact, may have cooled interest in Burmese oil.

"The Chinese are both earnest and efficient," said an oil industry official in Singapore recently. "The Burmese government is suspicious and treats us like they're doing us a favor. And then it strangles us in green tape."

He said that exploratory wells, which cost $2 million to $3 million elsewhere in Asia, cost $5 million to $6 million in Burma during the mid-70s. Rigs costing thousands of dollars an hour to operate were often idle because spare parts, instead of being shipped directly from Singapore, were tied up in customs formalities in Rangoon.

Work crews on the rigs, paid top wages for their skills and assigned *to the usual shifts of seven days on* and seven days off, found themselves having to travel in and out of Burma through Rangoon rather than being ferried directly to Singapore. Morale crumbled.

"You mention Burma and they walk out of the office," an oil man in Singapore said.

Before World War II, Burma produced from onshore wells about 24,000 barrels of oil a day. Today it produces about 31,000 barrels, and has achieved self-sufficiency by rationing petroleum products. Long lines at gasoline stations were commonplace long before the current oil crisis.

Burma's 32 million people make do in a year with what the same number of U.S. citizens use in a few hours. Because the government has not increased its refinery capacity since the war (although a new refinery is being built with Japanese aid), it finds itself with an excess of crude, which it is seeking to export.

Dissident Fined In East Germany

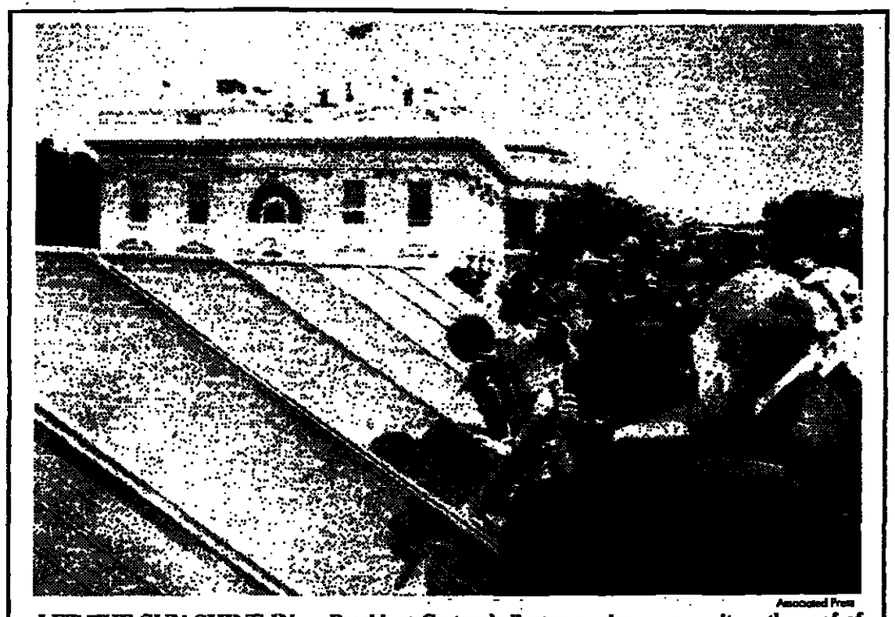
BERLIN, June 21 (UPI) — An East German court fined dissident Robert Havemann $5,290 yesterday for publishing articles in the West criticizing the Communist regime.

The trial prompted a rare anti-government demonstration at the courthouse in Fuerstenwalde, outside East Berlin. "Long live Prof. Havemann!" a group of sympathizers shouted. "Keep on fighting!" "Youth is behind you!" Police reportedly arrested several persons.

Mr. Havemann, 69, a professor of chemistry who demands an end to "Stalin-type rule" in East Germany, was officially convicted of violating foreign exchange regulations by publishing in West Germany works banned in East Germany.

Yugoslav-Libyan Talks

BEIRUT, June 21 (UPI) — Abu Bakr Yunis Jaber, commander of the Libyan armed forces, conferred in Tripoli today with visiting Yugoslav Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicic, who also visited the air defense headquarters and academy, Libyan radio said.



Associated Press

LET THE SUN SHINE IN — President Carter dedicates a solar power unit on the roof of the West Wing of the White House which will provide energy for hot water. Mr. Carter used the occasion Tuesday to announce a national goal of 20 percent dependence on solar energy and other renewable fuels by the year 2000. The program involves tax and other incentives.

Driver Killed by Sniper

Carter Asks Easing of Trucking Rules

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — President Carter asked Congress today for partial removal of federal regulations on the trucking industry, to end obstacles to competition *that he said were costing consumers* $5 billion a year.

The plan, to be phased over three years, would ease geographic and load restrictions on the trucking industry and establish a range within which truckers could set their own rates.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., after initially opposing the administration on the issue, aligned with the White House and accepted an invitation to join Mr. Carter for the announcement.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Carter said that his Council on Wage and Price Stability estimated that consumers pay about $5 billion extra each year because of existing regulations. "The trucking industry today is subject to perhaps more complex, detailed and burdensome federal regulation than any other industry in the nation," Mr. Carter said. He added that the regulations subjected "one of our *nation's most important industries* to a mindless scheme of unnecessary government interference and control."

Uniform Requirements

His proposal calls for a uniform size and weight requirement for all the states, a reform strongly urged by protesting independent truckers. At present, 10 states have used their option of imposing standards below federal regulations. That situation frequently causes difficulties, in some cases forcing drivers to take long, indirect routes.

The bill is part of the administra*tion's drive toward regulatory* reform. The overhaul of trucking regulations is similar to a reform already set in motion for the airline industry — which has spurred competition and improved service, at *least so far.*

The plan would cut into the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and ease many of the controls during a three-year period. Officials said that the two main elements involved easing geographic limitations on where truckers can go, and load restrictions on what *they can carry.*

"It's going to take the ICC out of a lot of the decisions that could be handled better by the trucking industry," an administration official said. "It goes a long way in reducing a lot of the paperwork in ICC regulations."

Trucker Killed

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP) — A truck driver was shot and killed in Alabama yesterday, the first death in weeks of violence by striking independent truckers, who are protesting high fuel prices and a variety of federal and state regulations.

Strike leaders estimate that 40 percent to 75 percent of the country's 100,000 owner-operators have joined the shutdown. Many of the protesters would receive greater operating *flexibility* under the plan proposed by President Carter.

After the death of 31-year-old Robert Tate, Alabama Gov. Forrest James Jr. encouraged drivers to arm themselves and shoot back if attacked. "It's time to put the billy back in the billystick," Gov. James said. "I'd put a shotgun beside me and go . . . and I'd kill anybody that tries to stop me."

Snipers fired on at least 24 trucks in 13 states today. There were no reports of serious injuries. "We've had so many incidents during the night it's impossible to follow them all," a state trooper said in Massachusetts. Trucks were also shot at in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Kentucky, Minnesota, Utah, Oregon, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Indiana.

Florida Gov. Bob Graham declared a state of emergency today and called out the National Guard to assist gasoline and agriculture haulers. National Guard troops escorted gasoline tank trucks in Minnesota, and Illinois Gov. James Thompson said that he was considering calling out the Guard. After a sniper in Rhode Island fired bullets at a Getty Oil tanker carrying *10,000 gallons of gasoline, the com*pany last night installed bullet-proof windows on its trucks and offered to provide armed guards for the drivers.

Desai Leaves Yugoslavia

PULA, Yugoslavia, June 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India left Yugoslavia today.

Shortages Spread

Odd-Even System Appears To Ease N.Y. Fuel Panic

By David Bird

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT) — The system of odd-even gasoline sales that went into effect yesterday in the New York metropolitan area and all of Connecticut seemed to ease some *of the panic buying* that had led to long lines at service stations. But station operators said they were still running out of gas because supplies were inadequate.

The operators, who yesterday served motorists whose licenses ended in even numbers, attributed the long lines to those concerned about not getting enough gasoline to carry them through to the next even-numbered day — tomorrow, a day when severe problems usually develop as drivers try to fill their tanks for the weekend.

In New Jersey, where the odd-even rules did not go into effect *statewide until today, worried mo*torists lined up to get a full tank before the deadline.

The situation was especially severe in northern New Jersey. Spot surveys in Bergen and Middlesex Counties showed that about 8 out of 10 stations were closed by mid-morning.

But on the Garden State Parkway, where the odd-even rule has *been in effect since Tuesday*, lines continued to be shorter than thay had been before the restrictions went into effect.

Other Areas Start

*With the supply problem spread*ing along the East Coast, other areas began instituting the odd-even system. It went into effect today in the District of Columbia, northern Virginia and all of Maryland.

The long lines at many stations in the New York metropolitan are early in the day later dwindled three or four cars and in some cas there was no wait at all. There we still angry confrontations at som stations but in general tempe were reported to be quieter th they had been.

"It's much better," said a poli officer in Brooklyn as he survey a line of 20 cars. "It was ma worse yesterday. There's less te sion. I think everybody got t message — let's stop panicking."

But in Norwich, Conn., the p lice arrested Mark Athage, an year-old sailor stationed at Groton Navy Base, when he legedly threatened a service-stati operator with a gun after bei refused gas for his car, which b Missouri license plates ending in odd number.

Many operators said they did like the idea of having to be the forcers of the regulations, espec ly because some motorists atten ed to circumvent the new rules.

'We're Not Cops'

"I'm not going to jeopardize safety," said Russ Murway at Exxon station in Seaford, N "We're not cops. Let the cops m it work."

But Mr. Murway, who is president of the Long Island Gr line Retailers Association, said had not heard of any serious i dents since the odd-even plan st ed.

Gov. Hugh Carey took a w and-see attitude. "I think it take a week before we see the result," he said. "If people coo ate and use common sense, the lines will be under control w in a week."

U.S. Congress Sprouts 40 Bills In Stampede to Synthetic Fuels

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — There is neither full moon no dog-days heat to explain it, but a new mania is sweeping Capit Hill — a fevered rush to synthetic fuels. As gasoline lines gro longer and political frustration builds, members of Congress ar trampling on each other to promote synthetics.

House and Senate briefcases brim with bills — at least 40 so f — and the action is only beginning. Take yesterday, for example:

- A House Education and Labor subcommittee, ordinarily d voted to social concerns, ignored jurisdictional lines and cranke out a $205-billion plan to produce synthetic fuels.
- The Senate Energy Committee held an unusual early-mornir session to take up multibillion-dollar synthetics proposals spor sored by chairman Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Majority Leader Rob ert Byrd, D-W.Va., and 18 others. Quick passage has bee promised.
- House leaders prepared to get a $2-billion bill, geared to pr ducing enough synthetic petroleum to meet military needs, to th floor next week. That measure, pushed by Rep. William Moorhea D-Pa., may be broadened.

The problem has not been the technology for converting coal, o shale, tar sands, grain or garbage into synthetic petroleum and ga The technology has been around for years. The problem was that long as petroleum prices and supplies remained reasonably stabl the high cost of synthetic fuels had little appeal.

Saudi Arabia Rules Out Raising Oil Production

(Continued from Page 1)

would not rule out the possibility that his country might be willing to *raise its current production of 8.5* million barrels a day by 1 million barrels to make up for reduced Iranian output. But he coupled that with warnings that the industrialized nations must cut back their consumption. Yesterday, Prince Fahd, gave no support to the idea of a production increase.

"The Saudi government," he said with emphasis, "has not decided so far to increase production beyond the present 8.5 million barrels."

Asked whether there might be a decision to go up in the future, he replied: "I believe the capacity of the kingdom may not enable it to increase production beyond the 8.5 million barrels. If production is to be increased at all, this needs thorough research on the methods and instruments currently used."

Almost Tripled

In the last 10 years, Saudi Arabia has almost tripled its oil production, from under 3 million barrels a day in 1969 to 8.5 million. This huge increase has been a principal factor in meeting growing world demand, and experts see little chance of significant increases in world supply now except through added Saudi production.

Coming on the market has been oil from new sources, such as Alaska's North Slope a few years ago and the new Mexican fields now. But they have just about matched declines in production from regions that have been producing lo such as in the United States.

Prince Fahd said that *Arabia's policy on oil prices* "to see to it that we do not ex the customer, but after all w only one country among 22 oil ducing countries."

Noting that his country holding the line at $14.55 a b while others were charging far er prices, he said that "this is stantial evidence that we do n to exploit the situation, th want to lessen the sharpness oil crisis." The prince then that the Saudi position at G next week would be to hold price increase to one "reaso and moderate."

Diplomats here believe th Saudi government wants, if ble, to end the price leapfro and surcharges by different tries that have characterize world oil market in recent m Prince Fahd confirmed that would be a prime Saudi object the Geneva meeting.

"Instructions have been gi the Saudi oil minister," he "that he should do his best to agreement on a unified price."

Long Consideration

But, asked again whether Arabia might consider a pr tion increase as a lever to other OPEC members tow firm price, he repeated his ment about the need for long sideration of any increase.

Sheikh Yamani, in an inte with Business Week, said that was a political element in the reluctance to increase produ the apparent failure of the David approach to secure Pak an rights. "I do not think [you expect Saudi Arabia to increa production to a very high leve added, "while we have the tinians living in tents."

Prince Fahd, asked about statement, said yesterday: Palestinian problem is not a tion of an increase of oil pr tion. The Arab nation, wit wealth, its resources, its cap ties, is behind the legitimate of the Palestinian people."

He had a sharp commen Western oil companies: "The panies that do the mark should be accountable to the spective governments for the high profits they make. If companies buy at a certain lin price and sell at a certain rea able profit, the energy crisis w not have been blown up."

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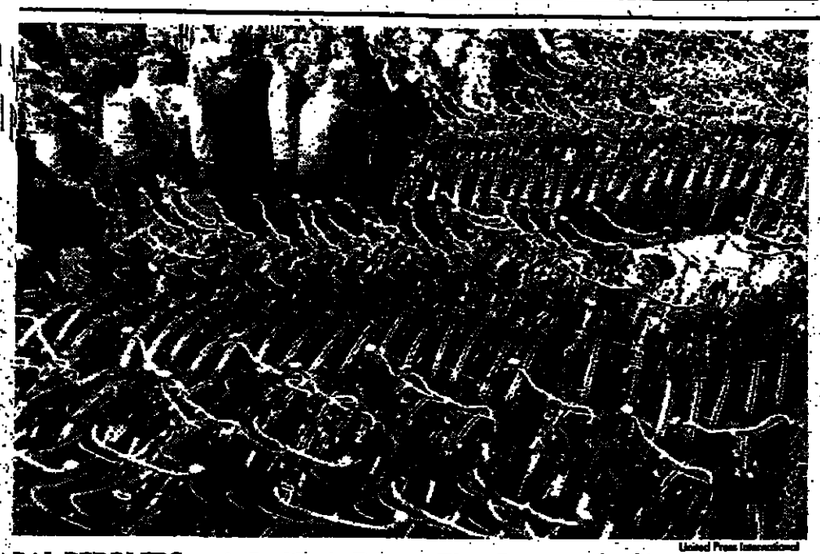

United Press International

DAL-PEDDLERS — Authorities in Bremen, West Germany, are trying again to solve city's traffic problem by making 250 bicycles available free to citizens wanting them. A 1 last year was halted after a few weeks because 15 of the 60 bikes were stolen or ruined.

Stern Safety Inspectors

...ray Gods' Judge Cars of W. Germany

By Harry Trimborn

...OGNE, June 21 — The man ... gray smock picked up a ...nstrument and poked it re... ...y into the underside of the ...his will never do," he told ...tious car owner as flakes of ...uttered to the floor. "It will ...be fixed before we can ap... ...our car."

...man in the smock was an in... ...r for the Technischer ...vachungs-Verein (Technical ...tion Union), West Germa... ...fety watchdog, whose seal of ...al is virtually mandatory for ...d any other products or pro... ...that could endanger life or ...he environment.

...corrosion test is part of a car ...inspection system that offi... ...ay is the toughest in the ... They say that it makes cars ...st Germany's roads the saf... ...chanically.

TUV is a $450-million-a... ...rivate, nonprofit agency an... ...d by the West German gov... ...nt to carry out certain func... ...on its behalf. In theory, ...tions are only advisory. ...are other testing agencies in ...untry. But the TUV, which ...cts more than 90 percent of ...o safety inspections, has be... ...so influential since it was es... ...ed in 1866 to set safety ...rds in the boiler-making in... ...that its findings are accept... ...a TUV official put it, "99.99 ...it of the time."

...joys widespread government ...ublic support, yet many in... ...lists and businessmen con... ...it a nit-picking busybody ...standards for safety and en... ...ental protection are so strict ...ey harm the country's econo... ...We are always fighting with ...nanufacturers," said Karl ...Lindackers, one of seven di... ...s at the TUV's Rhineland ...uarters here.

...TUV combines the work of ...rous U.S. public and private ...ies devoted to safety, such as ...Occupational Safety and ...th Administration, Un... ...iters Laboratories, Inc., the ...te agencies that license motor ...es and drivers, and the Nucle... ...gulatory Commission.

...West German agency has far ...influence than its U.S. coun... ...rts, Mr. Lindackers said. "In ...ica, your agencies tell manu... ...ers and others involved in ...ucts associated with safety to ...e conform to safety regula... ...In Germany we do the same ... — and then the TUV makes ...hat they do."

...is view was reflected in the ...of the man in the gray smock ...conducted a 148-point safety ...that every one of West ...many's 26.8 million automo... ...trucks and motorcycles must ...rough every two years. It is for ...inspections, conducted at test ...rs throughout the country, that the TUV is best known to the public. No vehicle is allowed on the road without the little orange disc pasted on the rear license plate that shows that it has passed inspection.

No Speed Limit

A major reason for the tough safety standards, Mr. Lindackers said, is that there is no speed limit on West Germany's superhighways. "That's why the general safety and roadworthiness of our cars are higher than those in the United States," Mr. Lindackers said. "American cars are not designed for high speeds, but ours must withstand the forces of speeds much higher than the 55 mph limit you have in America."

Because the TUV's automobile inspectors are so tough, and because of their gray smocks, they are known as "gray gods." Said Gerd Cremer, manager of an inspection station outside Bonn: "If anyone is drunk at work or is convicted of any crime, he loses his job." So does any inspector found accepting a bribe — but that, Mr. Cremer said, almost never happens. He said that the inspectors refuse approval to more than one-third of the cars that pass through the TUV's stations.

Owners are allowed up to two months to correct failings. Failure to do so can result in suspension of a driver's license, heavy fines and, in extreme cases, jail terms. The fee for each inspection is about $13.50.

The TUV's influence is reflected in a window sticker of the sort that German drivers like to slap on their cars. It says, "We will stay together until the TUV divorces us."

— *Los Angeles Times*

Y.S. Yeshayahu, Former Speaker Of Knesset, Dies

TEL AVIV, June 21 (UPI) — Yisrael Sharabi Yeshayahu, 69, former speaker of the Israeli Knesset (parliament), died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. Yeshayahu served as speaker of the Knesset for five years until his Labor Party was ousted from power by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's conservative Likud bloc in the 1977 election.

He served as minister of posts in 1966-1969 and was named secretary-general of the Labor Party in 1970.

Born in San'a, Yemen, April 14, 1910, Mr. Yeshayahu went to Israel in 1929. He was considered an authority on the history of the Yemenite Jewish community and wrote several books and numerous articles on the subject.

Patriarch Elias IV Muawad

DAMASCUS, June 21 (UPI) — The Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient, Lebanese-born Patriarch Elias IV Muawad, 65, died today in Damascus, the headquarters of the patriarchate, Damascus Radio said.

Christian Democrats Battle

Bonn Parties Split on Candidate

By John Vinocur

BONN, June 21 (NYT) — In daily installments greeted with about as much affection as junk mail, West Germans have been receiving reports for the last two weeks on the self-lacerating battle within the Christian Democratic parties about whom they will choose as their candidate for chancellor in next year's national election.

The struggle has been a backroom, power-broker event, an exercise in disunity and bickering out of direct public view, but filtered in sufficient amounts to the news media so that some Christian Democratic officials fear that voters, particularly young people, are being alienated and embittered by the experience.

The candidates are Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative premier of Bavaria, who has been put forward by the Christian Social Union, the Christian Democrats' Bavarian sister party, and Ernst Albrecht, the more moderate premier of the state of Lower Saxony, who has the nominal backing of the national Christian Democratic leadership.

Since the candidacies were made known late last month, there has been virtually no discussion of specific platforms or points of view, and little debate about which man might win. Instead, a dominating factor has been the maneuvering among party professionals to secure long-term positions of strength that will outlast what public opinion polls unanimously show will be a victory by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt over either Mr. Strauss or Mr. Albrecht.

In the space of two weeks, newspaper readers could follow a series of stories in which anonymous leaders of the Christian Democratic Union denounced the party general secretary, Heiner Geissler, for talking too much; in which members of the party board of directors backed Mr. Albrecht's candidacy in public, but hinted privately that they would eventually come out for Mr. Strauss, and in which the mayor of Frankfurt, Walter Wallmann, attacked another member of the party's Federal Council, Richard Von Weizsaker, for creating dissension.

Germany's Goldwater

When there was a suggestion that it really might be more fair and democratic to put the candidacy question to a vote at a convention — the nominating procedures of the CDU and CSU do not provide for one — the idea roused little enthusiasm. Its main proponent, Alfred Dregger, the party leader in Hesse, was privately described as bringing up the idea because he felt he might get the nomination himself at a broad-based meeting to break the deadlock.

Among some Christian Democrats familiar with U.S. politics, the situation here is being likened to that in 1964, when the Republican Party was confronted with Lyndon B. Johnson seeking his first term as an elected president. An adviser to a leading Christian Democratic politician, who made the analogy, said: "Johnson's popularity was so evident that you had a lot of people casting their eyes four years forward. So it's happened a bit here too, and we could get our own Goldwater in Mr. Strauss. Just as there were Republicans who wouldn't fight the nomination out of opportunism, we have people who are reacting the same way."

The strife and embarrassment within the Christian Democratic ranks has been magnified by a basic structural problem and by Mr. Strauss' particularly clever political gamesmanship. The structural problem comes from the ad hoc nomination procedure through which the CDU and CSU have united over the years on a single man to head a unified ticket in national parliamentary elections.

In the past, there has been a rough consensus within the parties on who that man would be and, as a result, little necessity to worry about what happens when opinions differ. Now, without a strong leader, or the prospect of a confrontation with the party rank and file at a nominating convention, the party's regional chiefs have found their own interests more important to defend than an image of unity.

AP

Ernst Albrecht

AP

Franz Josef Strauss

Mr. Strauss, a politician of unusual dexterity, may have considered these contradictions when he decided suddenly last month to make himself available.

With the rest of Christian Democratic structure weakened because of the failure of Helmut Kohl, the party chairman, to impose himself as a chancellor candidate for a second time, Mr. Strauss is believed to have seen his opening. His basic tactic was to have his Christian Social Union make clear that it would run him at the head of a national ticket, breaking away from the usual common CDU-CSU slate, if Mr. Strauss did not receive joint backing.

Originally, an indication about how the internal struggle is moving was expected to come out of a joint strategy meeting here tomorrow between the CDU and CSU. Now the situation appears too snarled to unravel immediately and bargaining is expected go on into July. The longer the process lasts, the more it is expected to favor Mr. Strauss because Mr. Albrecht is described as unhappy with the stains of backroom politics and unwilling to be drenched in them.

If the squabbling has brought amusement to the Social Democrat-led coalition, the Christian Democrats have replied that a similar situation is only five years off for the Social Democrats. It is then when the Social Democrats will probably have to deal with a power struggle revolving around the likely retirements of Mr. Schmidt, Willy Brandt, the party chairman, and Herbert Wehner, its influential parliamentary whip.

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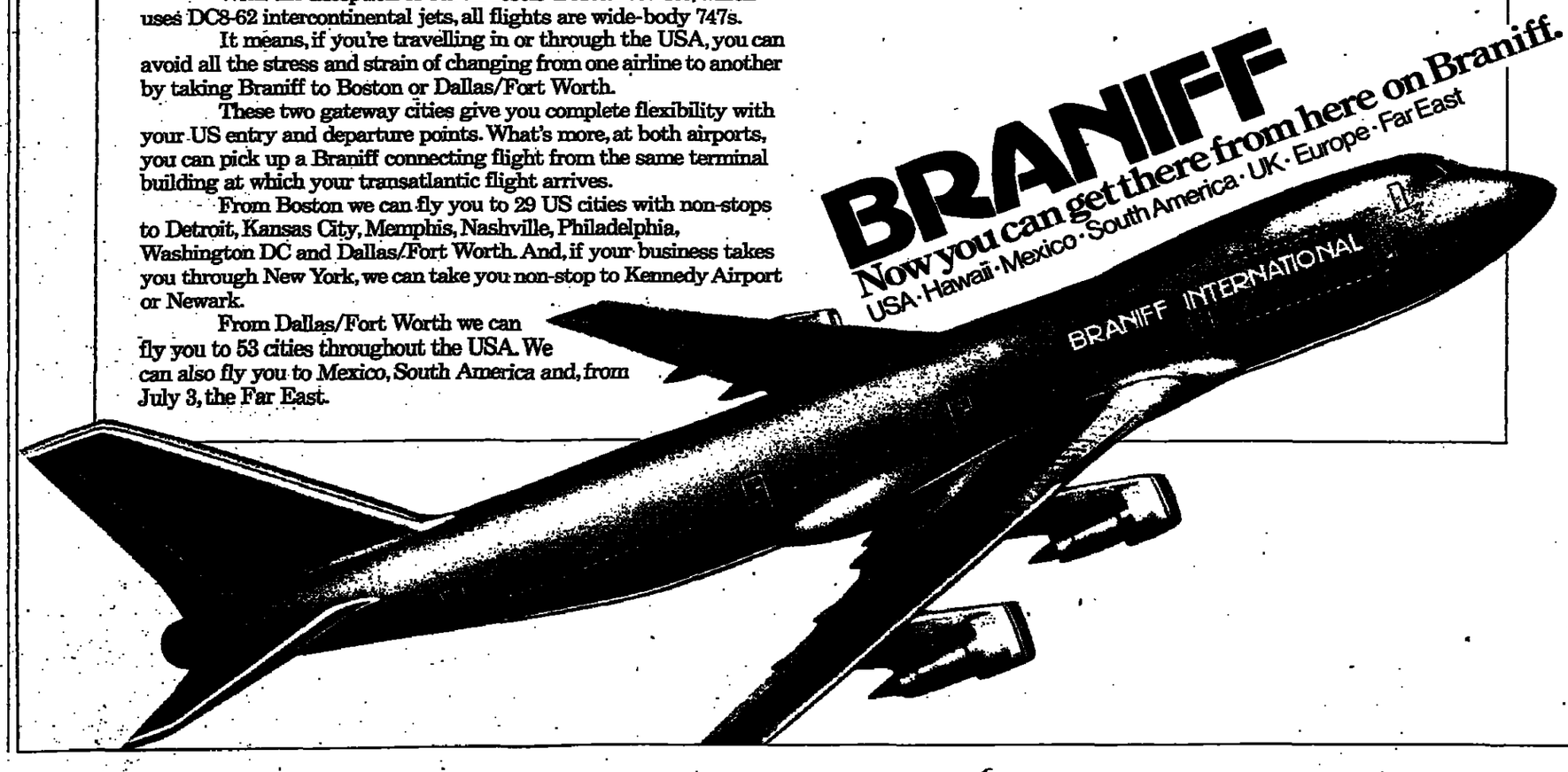

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 · Friday, June 22, 1979 *

Tragic Symbol in Managua

The brutal shooting of Bill Stewart, reporter for ABC television, and his interpreter in Managua was an event of no small importance. As a U.S. citizen, as a journalist, Stewart represented principles which even trigger-happy Nicaraguan National Guardsmen should have respected. That Gen. Somoza, Nicaragua's dynastic dictator, realizes this is evident from his own reaction of apology and investigation.

* * *

The Somoza regime is under attack from many quarters, in addition to the Sandinistas who are fighting to overturn it. There is no small irony in the fact that on the day Mr. Stewart was killed, the U.S. House of Representatives went into an unusual secret session to hear charges that the government of Panama, which is soon to acquire the canal that bears its name, was aiding the Sandinistas. After the news of Mr. Stewart's death, this could hardly be regarded as something for which Panama should apologize to Congress. And Nicaragua would have to bring this unhappy episode to any conference called by its *American fellow-states.*

It should be clear, however, that it was not the fact that Mr. Stewart was an alien journalist in Managua that gave his death, grimly videotaped, such significance. Rather, this shooting is one of very many; it is typical of the kind of repression that the Somoza regime evokes against the unpopularity it has done so much to deserve. Mr. Stewart's profession and nationality helped cast a ghastly light upon this repression.

* * *

That the Stewart killing was tragic folly from about any standpoint reflects the pathetic absurdity of the politics of force. Whether that involves terrorist bombing or highjacking or the use of tanks and trained men to stamp out dissidence, it is wrong. And what Gen. Somoza must recognize is that while the terrorism of groups may spring from an essentially irresponsible source, what a government does bears its clear label. Whatever brought on the precise circumstances under which Mr. Stewart and his interpreter were shot in cold blood, the broader picture of Somoza repression must bear the guilt.

A Fast Way to More Fuel

The fastest and most direct way to expand U.S. energy supplies is to begin, forcefully, to shift oil-burning power plants to coal. That strategy is second only to conservation in the speed with which it could make a real difference in a tightening fuel shortage. Making synthetic fuels out of coal is very much worth doing, for the long term, but synthetics can't contribute much before the late 1980s. In contrast, burning more coal to generate power could free perhaps 1 million barrels of oil a day — the equivalent of the present national oil shortage — within five years. The coal strategy is an obvious choice, but it has been proceeding very slowly. Why?

* * *

One reason is uncertainty over environmental rules. Congress intended to rewrite the Clean Air Act in 1977, but got bogged down in a long quarrel that lasted until late last year. Then the new law left the key decision on power plant standards to the Environmental Protection Agency, and the final ruling appeared only this month. Perhaps these delays were inevitable. Coal smoke is toxic, and requires careful regulation. But during that long debate, the ultilites had no way of knowing what it would cost to use coal. That was a powerful incentive to avoid any great commitment to it.

But economic uncertainty has also slowed progress. To the great surprise of the utilities, the country's consumption of electric power is no longer rising as fast as it used to. That's conservation of the most useful and beneficial kind. But, with demand far below their expectations and a recession probably coming, the utilities have grown more cautious than ever about embracing large construction programs.

At this point, the government has to end the uncertainty. It has to tell the utilities that it will be in their own interest, as well as the nation's, for them to move rapidly and steadily toward greater use of coal. Tax cuts and other subsidies on a substantial scale would be justified to get a fast response. Coal generates about 44 percent of the country's electricity, compared with 17 percent for oil and 14 percent for natural gas. (The rest is nuclear and hydroelectric power.)

* * *

Public policy now needs to push hard to replace that oil and gas with coal, by converting those oil and gas-fired plants that are capable of it, and by buying the rest into early retirement. It will take a lot of money, both public and private. But when you consider the costs of severe and repeated oil shortages and disruptions, the price of coal conversion begins to seem entirely reasonable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Expanding Japanese Role

Democratic leaders must approach Japan about the deteriorating strategic situation in the Far and Middle East.

Japan's huge savings on its defense costs — which are proportionally only about one-fifth of those of its democratic partners — is an additional boost to its already powerful competitive position.

By any rational standards it should be Japan that is providing security and confidence in an area where small and industrially weaker countries are desperately worried about the present results and future potential of the Moscow-Hanoi alliance.

It would be absurd for the leaders of the democracies to talk only about the price of oil in Tokyo without some thought for ensuring that it is not cut off either at source or en route.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Difficulties in Iran

It is not just the Western press that has been wondering out loud whether the people of Iran have in Ayatollah Khomeini one despot in place of another . . . Another Ayatollah, Mahmoud Taleghani, much respected and with links with the left, sugested publicly that the best place for the clergy was the mosque . . .

A moderate political party, the National Democratic Front has also criticized Khomeini for excessive interference in the affairs of the country. And now Khomeini is in open disagreement with Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, Iran's other religious leader, over the draft constitution.

Khomeini was bound to have considerable problems. The disruption involved in ousting the shah has lingered on. The armed forces were shattered and security taken over by ad hoc revolutionary committees. As a result of the comparative impotence of these committees in dealing with regional revolts, the army is now expressing its displeasure.

The economy was brought to a near standstill by the virtual halting of oil production . . . Most groups were prepared to submerge their differences in the interests of toppling the shah. But once he was away, the political parties and such minorities as the Kurds and the Arabs put in their claims.

Symptoms of autocracy are emerging. The draft press law has penalties of imprisonment for insulting the leader of the religious community.

Unemploymemt is very high. A comprehensive revolution such as took place in Iran can never work itself out overnight. But the quantity of unfinished business which is piling up in front of Ayatollah Khomeini indicates how profound are the difficulties in running Iran's revolution.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Against NATO in Greece

Greece's return to the NATO militaristic structure, and the presence on its soil of foreign military bases trained against the socialist states, run counter to the course for the development of good-neighbor relations with the socialist countries that was proclaimed by the government of Caramanlis.

The democratic forces of Greece and the major opposition parties are against the return to NATO's military wing, and in favor of a full rupture with the aggressive bloc. They point out that no "special relations" can serve the interests of Greece, as the very fact of membership in the North Atlantic bloc undermines that country's independence and sovereignty. They also demand that the foreign military bases, primarily U.S. installations, in Greece be dismantled.

— From Pravda (Moscow).

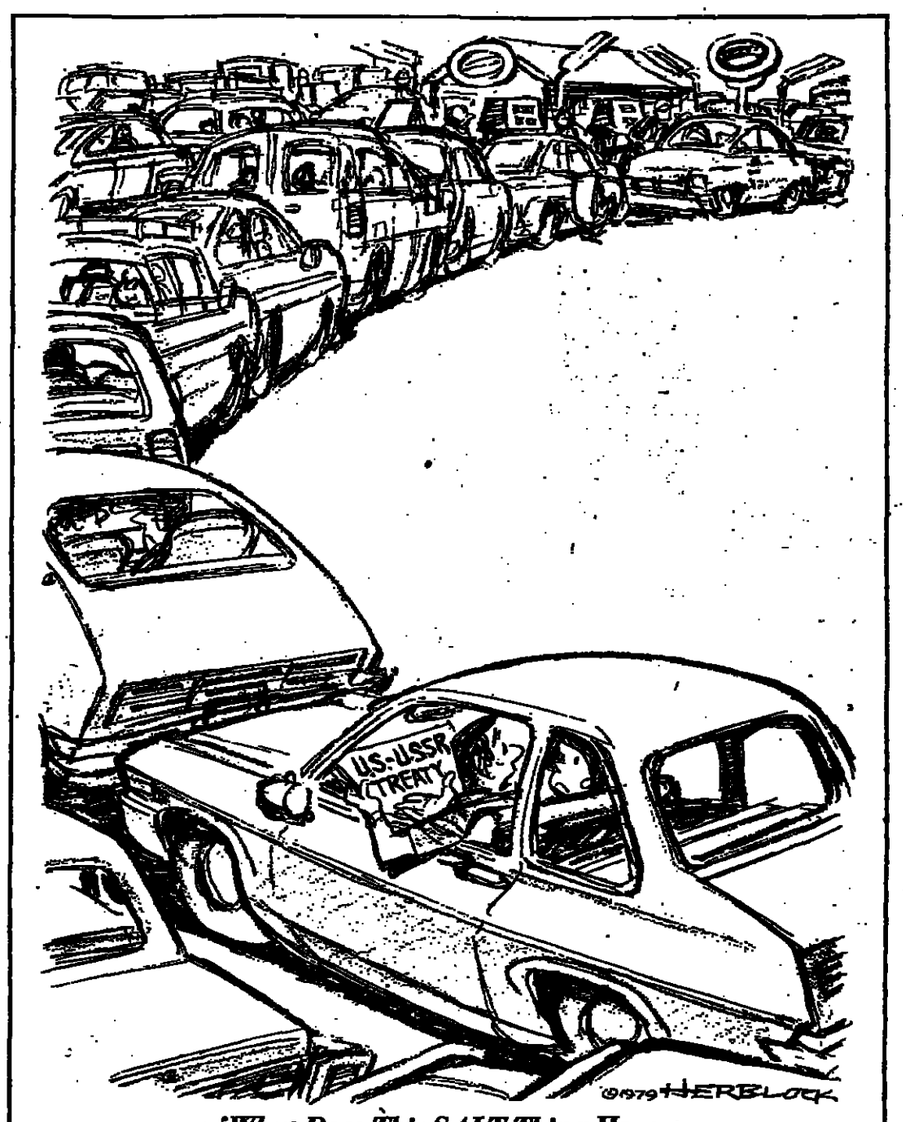
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 22, 1904

CHICAGO — Nearly 9,000 delegates and spectators attended the opening of the Republican national convention at the Coliseum today. Elihu Root, former secretary of war, delivered the opening address. The first mention of the name of President Roosevelt was greeted with tremendous cheering. Mr. Root observed that in the first four years of this century the Treasury Department collected the enormous sum of $2.2 billion, and expended $2 billion, thereby leaving an excellent surplus. Mr. Root added that the Chinese Empire would be protected by preserving the Open Door policy.

Fifty Years Ago
June 22, 1929

AUSTIN, Texas — Kidnapping their three guards, 44 convicts at the state prison farm near Brazoria broke for liberty early this morning. Three of them have been shot and recaptured by neighboring ranchers, which left 41 dangerous men roaming the woods, along the Brazos River late last night, four of them, at least, armed with pistols and six rounds of cartridges. The escape had been carefully planned and its workings were perfect, but for the fact that the prison broadcast system called in the help of ranchers and that 150 of the convicts refused to take part in the break.



'What Does This SALT Thing Have to Do With the Gas Situation Anyhow?'

U.S. View on World Trade

By Frank A. Weil

WASHINGTON — For a nation of optimists, the United States produces bumper crops of doomsayers. We never have a shortage of sages predicting social disaster, economic ruin, political calamity and a variety of other catastrophes.

The trouble with extremist positions is that their very extravagance beclouds complex problems and complicates sensible solutions.

The matter of U.S. world trade is a good example. During the past few years, we have been beset with agonizing problems in our international trade account. Deficits of unusually large proportions have provoked sharp feelings of protectionism among responsible segments of our population. If we keep foreign products out, the argument goes, we keep U.S. dollars and jobs at home.

Simplistic

The argument is simplistic. More trade, not less, is the road to prosperity. Our trade deficits are symptoms, not diseases.

- They signify an insatiable appetite for foreign oil that costs us $40 billion a year.
- They signify a failure to increase our productivity.
- They signify a lackadaisical attitude by U.S. manufacturers toward exporting.
- They signify a lack of national understanding of the need to export.

At a time when Americans should be expanding their participation in world political and economic processes, we are tending instead to withdraw within the secure boundaries of our island continent. At a time when our understanding of the world should be increasing, apathy and ignorance characterize too much of our public outlook toward global affairs.

This ignorance is perhaps greatest in the economic sphere, where our crucial interests are being challenged daily by our global competitors.

Difference

Look at the difference in exports of manufactured goods between the United States, Japan and West Germany. In 1965, we were exporting over two times the value of manufactures as Japan; within a little over a decade the Japanese have caught up with us. West Germany caught up with us eight years ago, and now far exceeds us. These two countries saw the need to expand their exports and translated that need into action.

While the U.S. trade picture now shows some encouraging signs of improvement, we must not let the short-term gains distract us from addressing our longer-term problems. Short-term plusses and minuses in our trade balance should not hide the fact that we are:

- *Not* expanding our export markets to their fullest extent.
- *Not* making a concentrated effort to curb our rising energy consumption.
- *Not* increasing U.S. productivity.
- *Not stimulating the innovation* of new products and ideas.
- *Not* halting the advance of inflation quickly enough.
- *Not* creating the most favorable environment for capital formation.

Crucial

These are the long-term problems. They are deep-rooted and are going to need prolonged and determined effort to be resolved. Their resolution is crucial to our ability to adapt to the changing future world.

To adapt, we must develop globally oriented industrial and marketing policies appropriate to our rapidly changing political and economic enviroment — and these policies must help us reactivate our powerful competitive instincts.

The Tokyo Round trade agreements now moving forward in the Congress will create a new basis for our worldwide competitive efforts. These agreements represent a significant advance toward an open, nondiscriminatory and fairer world economic system.

The trade agreements are just one example of international cooperation that will promote trade among nations. The strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) is another. SALT may not be the perfect panacea. But without compromising our security, it will permit us to allocate our resources to more productive pursuits.

Together, the trade and SALT agreements should create an atmosphere that will improve trading conditions and promote trade opportunities. And we must not fail to take advantage of this new environment.

Duties

Our government has not been unmindful of its duties. Last September the president announced our nation's first national export policy. Every government agency is charged with gauging the effect on exports before enacting any new regulations. It didn't make sense, the President reasoned, for one agency of government to promote exports while another unknowingly frustrated those efforts.

Other governments support, promote and favor their exporting industries. Our government should do no less. Through exports — now over $120 billion worth a year — we pay for our foreign oil, maintain the integrity of the dollar, keep our workforce employed, pay for the foreign-produced resources needed to keep our industry engaged, and import the products not otherwise available.

We must push ahead vigorously in the field of research and development. Our growth in this area has been only half of that of other major industrial countries. That trend cannot continue, nor can we take for granted our vaunted innovative ability.

We must resume our productivity growth, which over the last 20 years has not kept pace with other of the world's major economies. Such growth is partly a matter of investment, partly a matter of individual and national will to compete. We must make every effort to ensure that we do not direct too much of our capital into nonproductive investment and that we provide adequate incentives to keep the overall level of investments high.

Energy Problem

Our energy problem may be greater than all the others — though it is solvable through a national will to solve it. It is not strictly a trade problem, but it represents a drain on the national Treasury, a tax on every American to foreign oil producers. The president's proposals for energy conservation legislation represents a common-sense approach to end our dependence on foreign oil and the raid on U.S. taxpayers.

The National Export Policy, the SALT treaty, the Multilateral Trade Negotiations agreement and an energy-conservation policy are solid, logical and practical ingredients of an international-trade strategy. They will do much to rectify our international trade accounts, support the integrity of our currency, expand our workforce and promote our national well-being.

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Mr. Weil is assistant secretary of commerce for industry and trade. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Signing of SALT Without Detente

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Emperor of the West met the Emperor of the East in Vienna last weekend, and together they fashioned a creature whose life defies logic — SALT without detente.

The absence of detente means that political conflicts engaging the Big Two run free in the Near East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia. In the Vienna talks, President Carter tried to reach some kind of accord on these three leading trouble spots. President Brezhnev turned him aside. The final communique from Vienna didn't even bother to paper over the differences. It said:

"Each side. . . set forth its position on ways and means of resolving the Middle Eastern problem. . . There was an exchange of views concerning developments in Africa. . . They also indicated their respective views regarding the situation in southeast Asia."

What that means is that the Russians are going to continue to back the troublemaking, radical forces they have been backing all along — the Palestinians, Iraqis and Southern Yemenese in the Near East, the Cubans and black guerrillas in Africa, the Vietnamese in Southeast Asia.

Friends of the United States in the troubled areas — the Saudis, Egyptians and Israelis in the Near East, the whites in southern Africa, and the Chinese in Asia — are going to come under increasing pressure. Inevitably the political conflicts will spur the push for stronger military forces in both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Superficially it might seem that SALT-2 (the second-stage strategic arms limitation treaty signed at Vienna) would build a barrier against further rearmament. But the treaty is highly permissive even in the field of nuclear weapons. President Carter noted in Vienna that under the treaty each side could develop up to 10,000 nuclear warheads.

Moreover, the treaty says little about conventional strength. On the contrary, the limits put on nuclear weapons cause military planners on both sides to put even more emphasis on the development of the ground, naval and air forces which are not constrained by treaty.

Arms Buildup

In the Soviet Union, the battle for an arms buildup has already been fought and decided. The Soviet Union is upgrading its forces in all areas.

On the U.S. side, the Pentagon and its allies in the Congress — with strong popular backing — are using the occasion of the SALT-2 ratification debate in the Senate to force further strengthening of this country's military posture.

Already, as a minimum condi tion for winning Senate approval o the treaty, the president has bee obliged to accept a multi-million dollar program for a new mobil missile, the MX. In the course o the ratification debate, there will b offered amendments and reserva tions to the treaty which in effe require the president to increase th U.S. effort in developing such item as a new heavy missile, the Crui missile and a new manned bombe

Mr. Brezhnev at Vienna, and M Carter in his speech to the Co gress Monday night, warned th amendments to the treaty mig wreck the cause of arms contr entirely. But that is highly doub ful.

It would be surprising if the Ru sians did not already realize that, order to get the treaty ratified, th will have to accept one or tw amendments allowing more sco for U.S. military expansion. would also be surprising if they d not match any further U.S. effo with a new effort of their own.

In these conditions, the climate dead against early progress on a of the other arms control propos now in progress. It is indeed a m miracle that the arms controll salvaged anything at all in Vien But they did — just a little.

Feisty Tone

The two leaders accepted in enna a statement of principle another round of negotiatio SALT-3, that would yield a genu reduction in arms. Though visi ailing, Mr. Brezhnev committed successors to arms control bringing along with him three low members of the Politburo the Soviet chief of staff. Thoug obvious political difficulties, Carter committed himself to fi for arms control by the feisty of the speech he gave to the C gress.

Thus arms control is still al That may be a small achievem But at a time when political c flict is rampant, when the lea ship is changing in the Soviet ion and when there is no for policy consensus in the Un States, that is not nothing.

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The International Herald T bune welcomes letters from re ers. Short letters have a bet chance of being published. All l ters are subject to condensat for space reasons. Anonym letters will not be considered publication. Writers may req that their letters be signed o with initials but preference wil given to those fully signed bearing the writer's comp address. The Herald Trib cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

No Balm in Riyadh

By Anthony Lewis

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — According to surveys, millions of Americans think there is no shortage of oil products — it is all a trick by the oil companies. As gasoline prices rise, people blame Washington. Independent truckers go on strike to demand lower prices for their diesel fuel.

Reality looks different out here. In the region that supplies much of the Western world's oil, two things are obvious. The producing countries are approaching the limits of what they want to — what it is in their interest to — bring out of the ground. And because the supply is limited and the world's demand is not, prices are going even higher, sharply higher.

The OPEC oil ministers meet next week in Geneva, and it takes no wizard to figure out in what direction they are going. The present official OPEC price of $14.55 is a myth except for Saudi Arabia; other countries are selling all they want to produce at $17 or $18 or $20 a barrel. So the only questions are how much higher OPEC will go, and whether it will be able to agree on a single price structure at all.

Omens

The omens are all about. First there was the statement by Kuwait's oil minister that a "shock" at Geneva would be in the world's interest. Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said only a big OPEC increase, to something well over $17 a barrel, would achieve two necessary objectives: to keep individual producing countries from adding their own surcharges, and to make the consuming world do something about conservation and alternative energy sources.

"I'm afraid," Sheikh Ali said, "that now in, the United States there is a feeling that you could buy your way out by paying an additional two or three dollars." He added that he was "frightened" on a visit to the United States last fall to realize that people did not know oil supplies were tightening.

Then came the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, warning that the persistent growth in world demand for oil was going to push the price to three or four times what it is now.

"The rich could perhaps pay for such a luxurious commodity then," he said. "But a deep, pervading, irreversible recession will be inescapable as poor nations are deprived of minimum supplies of this vital commodity because of their inability to pay."

The pre-eminent political figure in Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd, then dashed the idea that the largest producing countries might ease the pressure on supply by producing more oil. The Saudis had no plans to increase production, he said, and could not even think of doing so without "a great deal of study, research and deliberation."

All this is grim economic news for the West. Economists say that industrial growth in the world goes down about half a percentage point for every 10 or 15 percent increase in the price of oil. Some worry less about recession than about strains on the international monetary system. Then there is the inflationary effect of every oil price increase, so instantly reflected at the gas pump.

In the circumstances there will be a natural tendency to be angry at the oil-producing countries — to denounce OPEC and especially the Arab producers. Why won't they pump more of their oil out of the ground? Americans will ask. The shorter answer is that self-interest, which Americans are taught produces the best results for all if followed in the marketplace, argues strongly against any more sharp production increases in this part of the world.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and the Gulf sheikhdoms already face enormous problems in contr the development they have u taken in their underpopu lands. To pour more mone could well be disastrous. To more oil but save the money be just as unwelcome to the w it would mean huge sums eithe of financial circulation or us take over vast assets in the And in an inflationary world lars lose value while oil in ground would gain.

Scarce

It is not just Arab rulers o men who size up the realitie way. In the current issue o American quarterly Foreign P Alan L. Madian says we i West ought to recognize tha spite the adverse effects on us ited oil output and higher pric "reasonable given the nation terests of the oil-producers an increasing scarcity of low petroleum." Madian, econ with Robert R. Nathan Asso of Washington, says the prod "are behaving in exactly the American economics textb advise."

Moreover, it is better fo world to face the reality that becoming scarce and expe than to disguise it with subsid price controls. For the unple truth is that only the reality w courage the development of native energy sources — which expensive now but will not b long — and make consumers, cially in the United States wasteful of oil.

"Artificially low prices 1945 to 1973 turned the indu ized world into petroleum jun Madian writes. There is no now but to start tapering off.

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—Letters—

Fed Up

I am fed up with being referred to as an "expatriate" (Letters, May 26-27). The verb "to expatriate" basically means "to banish, exile" (Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary).

We are not exiles: We are simply Americans living and working abroad.

MARTIN H. WILLIAMS.
Lungenhagen, W. Germany.

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If you want to keep out of summer traffic jams like this, there are some helpful suggestions on page 10W.

Weekend

Bullfighting

One for the Show

By Harry Debelius

MADRID — Twelve thousand bulls and calves will have been stabbed to death in Spanish arenas and village squares by the year's end. But for dedicated aficionados, toreros, promoters and bullring concessionaires, their deaths will not have been in vain.

Bullfighting remains not only a big business but also a living institution. And those who are connected with it, like those who follow it closely, are not singing the bullfight blues.

Many people contend that the sport is threatened, that the bullfight is not the same as it used to be. But, then, it never was. There are no *figuras*, no outstanding personalities, today, the alarmists say. Perhaps they expect too much. Great matadors are not born every day. Besides, competent critics say, there are indeed fine fighters in Spain.

Rafael Campos de Espana, critic for Radio Nacional, speaks of "modern maestros like Santiago Martin, El Viti, whose performance on a good day goes down like a great well-aged wine; Rafael de Paula, whose best passes have the grace of ballet; and Francisco Rivera Paquirri, who at his best exercises an almost hypnotic power over the bull."

The pessimists will tell you there is no style left in the *fiesta brava*; that ever since Manuel Benitez — El Cordobes — skyrocketed to fame through a curious mixture of bravery and unorthodox leaps in the mid-1960s, the fiesta has gone downhill because newcomers have tried to imitate his jerky style.

Don't believe it. Belmonte was as revolutionary as El Cordobes in his time, and his unorthodox close-in manner of fighting was just as disconcerting. In fact, some considered it inelegant.

There are the *machistas* who lament the entry of women in the bullrings, claiming that if they draw crowds it is only because of the novelty, and that women have nothing to contribute to the fiesta.

They have short memories. Lady bullfighter Juanita Cruz, who became a full-fledged matadora in Mexico City in 1939, was good enough to appear on the same bill as Manolete at times.

At least one of the young women who have come to the rings since they were authorized to do so in the latter days of the Franco regime has won warm praise from critics and fellow toreros. She is Maribel Atienzar, petite and 20, whose history — she originally wanted to be a nun — continues the romantic tradition of the corrida. An accomplished *novillera*, or apprentice bullfighter, Atienzar is definitely past the stage of drawing crowds merely because she is a woman. She cuts ears regularly because of her pleasing style, not just her figure.

True, the calves she fights always seem to be specially chosen: relatively small animals with turned-in horns, animals which go straight for the cloth rather than let their attention wander. But, if — as everyone knows — the best paid male bullfighters often lay down the law about what bulls they will face, what is so surprising about Atienzar doing it?

THE ONCE NOBLE bull is not what it used to be, you will hear. Right, but the bulls were never perfect. They are different, better in some ways, worse in others. Not all of their defects are the result of greed or deceit.

After almost two centuries of selective inbreeding (beginning with the Count of Bistahermosa's experiments), the Spanish fighting bull has become progressively more predictable in its actions. The pedigree has taken the guesswork out of the capework. The made-to-order bull fought in major fights today is beautiful, brave, singleminded. At the same time, the inbreeding has taken out some of the wildness.

To make matters worse, today's fighting bull is no longer an "athlete." Economic reasons make the vast, largely uncultivated ranches of the past, where the bulls roamed and romped, feeding on natural products, prohibitively expensive today. The modern *toro bravo*, like modern man, finds his *lebensraum* restricted.

Today's bull is more pampered, too. No longer are young bulls allowed to fight among themselves, often to the death. Old-time cattlemen sold the meat of the losers and looked upon the fights as a kind of natural selection which would improve the breed.

Today's breeder cannot afford that. The meat of a bull big enough to fight, even against another bull, is inferior in quality to that of specially raised beef cattle and brings a lower price.

Another modern development is that the fighting bull is artificially put in shape for his final battle with a special vitamin-packed diet shortly before he is shipped to the ring. It makes the bull look good, but it is not the same as the natural process which developed leaner, meaner animals. The bull will never be the same. It never was.

It is a fraud, they will tell you. The horns are "shaved," the bulls are beaten with sandbags to weaken their neck muscles. Such abuses continue, but most insiders agree that there is probably less of that now than there was in the prime of greats like Ava Gardner's one-time hero, Luis Miguel Dominguin.

There are too many fights, you will hear. The tourists, with their lack of critical judgment, are causing the spectacle to degenerate.

Such opinions represent merely part of the truth. It is true that, in certain towns in particular, the tourist trade accounts for a considerable share of the gate. At the same time, highly critical and knowledgeable audiences still predominate in Madrid, Seville, Jerez, Bilbao, Ronda, Vitoria and many other places.

What the tourists have done is to provide the income basis for an expansion of the bullfight business, thus creating more opportunities for both experienced and aspiring bullfighters. Television seems to have had much less impact on the bullfights than it has on other spectacles.

Prices, you will be assured, are outlandish. So what else is new? The 3,500 pesetas (about $53) which a *barrera* (ringside) ticket costs for a major fight in Madrid's monumental bullring, the cathedral of bullfighting, probably represents no more today than the 25 pesetas that it cost in Manolete's day.

An old Spanish poem says, "I sold my daughter's mattress to see Espartero."

Somebody is bound to throw in the line about soccer being more popular. Discotheques draw more people than symphony concerts. There is no comparison. The bulls live on, because they keep on dying nobly. Change as it may, there is something endurable about this enigmatic Iberian sacrificial festival.

• If You Go...

Tourists often pay a lot more than they have to for bullfight tickets. Buying them from a hotel concierge often means paying as much as 40 percent more than the official price, and buying them from an agency means paying 20 percent more. Scalpers outside the ring on the day of a fight may ask double the value of the ticket.

The smartest way to get your tickets is to go to the official ticket office, usually at the bullring itself.

A good choice — not too far away from the action and not too uncomfortable — is *sol y sombra*, (sun and shade), *tendido bajo* (lower stands). Such a ticket in the monumental ring of Madrid (row seven or eight) will cost from 350 to 1,150 pesetas (about $5 to $17.)

The essence of bullfighting, as seen by Pablo Picasso.

Three for the Way Some Bulls 'Win'

MADRID — Many people who are unfamiliar with the corrida tend to look upon it as a contest between the man and the bull, in which the animal inevitably loses. In fact, it is more an exhibition than a contest, but there are a few occasions when the bull "wins."

At the annual September bullfight in Jerez de la Frontera, the sherry town, there is a custom according to which a really exceptional bull may be "pardoned" — at the petition of the public — and allowed to spend the rest of its natural life roaming the pastures of its native ranch and siring other bulls. It only happens once every few years, and a bull must be truly outstanding to qualify.

There is another, temporary way out for the brave bull, but it is less comfortable for the torero. When all of the bullfighters on the schedule have been injured, a fight must be suspended, even if there are still some bulls to be killed. This happened at two of the 20 fights in Madrid's San Isidro series last month. On both occasions, the corrida had to be suspended before the fourth bull (out of six) had been killed, because all three matadors were in the infirmary.

The six matadors are all recovering satisfactorily, but not all of the bulls which were spared lived to fight another day. Although the animals which would have appeared fifth and sixth on the program were sent back to the corral at the ring to await their appearance in another bullfight at a later date, the two bulls which were each number four on their respective programs did not fare so well. According to bullfight regulations, a bull which has been fought, however briefly, cannot be fought again, since it is considered too wise — presumably knowing the difference between the cloth and the man — and therefore too dangerous.

They are also too expensive to turn loose for the rest of their lives except in exceptional cases as in Jerez, so such bulls are killed in the corral or the butchery room of the ring, and their meat is sold.

— H.D.

Two for a Comeback

MADRID — Bullfight fans are in for an exciting year. Two of the most famous bullfighters of modern times have announced that they will come back to the ring from retirement. The two, representing sharply contrasting tendencies in the *fiesta brava*, are the rags-to-riches "beatle of the bullring," El Cordobes, and the man who became Ernest Hemingway's favorite torero, Antonio Ordonez.

El Cordobes, whose real name is Manuel Benitez, was an illiterate semi-orphaned chicken thief in childhood and the world's highest paid entertainer in adulthood. He retired in 1972 as the most famous torero in history, despite the fact that his jerky, unorthodox style was not admired by critics. Since then, he has returned to a public ring only once, in 1978 in Seville, as the star of a benefit bullfight for aged toreros.

El Cordobes said on Spanish television that he will start his comeback in Benidorm July 22. He will be fighting in Valencia five days later and make about 15 other fights in Spain before going to South America, where he has reportedly contracted to take part in 20 to 25 fights. The first will take place in Lima. Other rings where he will fight include those at Quito and Bogota.

Surprisingly little publicity has been given to the comeback plans of Antonio Ordonez, a fighter whose classic style and grace cause most taurine critics to rank him with the all-time greats. He hung up his suit of lights in 1971. Now over 50, he will end his retirement July 15 in a very demanding ring, the one at Jerez de la Frontera.

— H.D.

Illustrations from "Children's Hommage to Picasso," ©Editions Circle d'Art, Paris, reprinted by permission

Bullfight, as seen by Lucien T., 12, of Vallauris, one of the tributes to Picasso by children of the town.

Festivals

A Weekend Shrimp Cocktail

A la cart: Bringing in the shrimp . . .

. . . fishermen on horseback have caught.

OOSTDUINKERKE, Belgium — A shrimp, so the Concise Oxford tells us, is either "an edible decapod crustacean, grey-green when alive, pink when boiled," or "a diminutive person." This Saturday and Sunday, there are sure to be, as everywhere, swarms of the latter in this small town on the coast near the French border. But the former will be center-stage. The occasion is an annual event city officials call the Festival of the Shrimp; since 1950, when some bright light at the town hall thought up the idea, it has been one of Belgium's major folkloric celebrations. Fishermen, mounted on horseback, wade into the sea and try to collect in huge nets as many shrimp as they can, thus recreating the ancient way of harvesting. A colorfully clad lot — oilskin coats, long rubber wading boots and yellow sou'westers on their heads — they take their hauls home, turn them from grey-green to pink and return to town and sell them to hungry townspeople and tourists. That's on Saturday; on Sunday, there is a parade. Belgians, who celebrate something almost as often as they work (there are more than 200 folklore happenings in Belgium each year), take their festivals seriously, so even the Festival of the Shrimp has its meaning — to pay hommage to the noble Belgian fishermen, a hardy breed who used mules for harvesting shrimp before horses came along. "We thought of actually bringing mules to Oostduinkerke for the festival every year, to give the ceremony real authenticity," says a city spokesman. "But mules have become rare these days, and the cost of transporting those that still exist is much too high." This year, there is the horseback shrimp-harvesting competition at 6 p.m. Saturday. Toward 8, the shrimp will be cooked and sold to the public. From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. the next day, the town will be one big market. The Sunday parade through the center of town begins at 4:30 p.m. Its name: the Procession of the Shrimp.

— GARY YERKEY

Belgian Tourist Office photos

The fete winds up with a parade.

International Diary

Austria

OSSIACH and VILLACH, June 27-Aug. 28, Carinthian summer festival opens with the choir of the Stoina Chapel; the Vienna Philharmonic, June 28; piano and organ concerts highlighted with Richard Strauss week (July 10-15) marking the 30th anniversary of the composer's death. "Plotus," a theater piece on the trial of Christ by Gertrud Fussenegger, with music by Cesar Bresgen will have its first performance.

SALZBURG, European Master Quartets Series, to July 2, with Vienna String Quartet, June 23-24; Szekoffer Quartet June 25; Bern String Quartet June 26-27; Bartok Quartet of Budapest, June 28, 29 and July 1; Alban Berg Quartet of Vienna June 29 and July 1.

VELDEN, June 29-July 1, jazz festival with the Chico Freeman Quartet, Keith Jarrett, Joe Henderson Quartet, Dizzy Gillespie, Alphonse Mouzon and more.

Belgium

BRUSSELS, millenium celebration continues with Maurice Bejart at the Theatre Royale de la Monnaie, June 29; activities in Brussels Park, with special events for children on Wednesday afternoons, to Sept. 2 . . . Ommegang Pageants, procession with participants in 16th century costumes, July 4 and 5.

CHIMAY, festival to July 8, Rixler Trio, June 23; Alan Weiss, June 24; Pro Arte Orchestra of Munich, June 30; Alexandre Lagoya and Georges Dumortier July 1, and more. (5 rue de Virelles, 6460 Chimay. Tel: (60) 21-29-29.)

DE PANNE, June 23, folklore festival, costumes, dances and puppet shows.

OSTEND, June 22-24, International Veteran Car Rally.

TONGRES and SAINT-TROND, basilica concert series to July 8 with Bochum Municipal Orchestra at Tongres, June 23; Pro Arte Orchestra of Munich, June 27, at Saint-Trond. (Basilica Concerten-Festival van Vlaanderen, Kleinstraat 15, 3700 Tongres. Tel: (12) 23-39-14.)

WEMON, strawberry festival, June 29-July 1.

Britain

ALNWICK, Northumberland, June 24-30, Alnwick fair.

APPLEBY, Cumbria, June 30-July 14, Appelby Festival 1979 commemorating 800 years since the granting of a charter to the town.

BROADSTAIRS, Kent, June 16-23; Broadstairs Dickens Festival.

CHESTER, celebrates its 1,900th birthday all year. From June 27-July 8 Christleton Players present "Tales of Chester" pageant at the Chester Cathedral; glass and china show, music festival.

LONDON, Wimbledon Tennis, June 25-July 7 . . . Crypt Midsummer Folk Festival, June 22-24.

MEGAVISSEY, June 25-30, Cornwall, Megavissey Feast Week.

NEWBURY in Berkshire celebrates NATO's 30th anniversary with International Air Tattoo, June 23-24. Daily 7-hour spectacles and displays of defense aircrafts.

OXFORD, June 23,24, patronal festival with displays, rally, exhibitions and festivals.

Cyprus

KATO PAPHOS, through July, moonlight performances of ancient Greek drama by teenage schoolchildren in amphitheater . . . Religious procession honoring St. Paul, June 28-29.

LIMASSOL, June 28-30, Shakespearean drama at the ancient Curium theater . . . June 30-July 8, international arts festival of folklore with music, art, and ancient Greek drama.

Czechoslovakia

STRANZNICE, June 22-24, Czech and Slovac folk music and dancing festival.

Denmark

AALBORG, July 4, Rebild National Park, south of Aalborg, American Independence Day celebrations.

AALESTRUP, June 23 through August, The Jutland Rose Garden, 15,000 roses and exhibition of art and ceramics.

FREDERIKSUND, June 22-July 8, Viking festival with pageant, special games and daily banquet with traditional Viking food.

HELSINGOR, June 22-24, Tour de Zealand sailing competition with over 1,600 sail boats.

KOLDING, June 23-24, Jutland Run with about 50 old motorcycles goes around South Jutland to Vingsted Center ending near Vejle.

MIDSUMMER CELEBRATIONS, June 23, nationwide.

Finland

LIMINKA, June 26-July 5, regional orchestra music festival (Nobothnia, Kauppurlenkatu 6A, SF-90100 Oulu.)

ILOMANTSI, June 28-29, "Petru Prezdnik," orthodox and folklore festival.

JYVASKYLA, June 26-July 5, arts festival with exhibits, chamber music concerts, the Moscow Chamber Orchestra and others; Children's Culture days, June 27-30.

MUONIO, June 23, international canoeing competition.

ST. JOHN'S EVE FESTIVITIES, June 22 with skiing competition in Kilpisjarvi. Fireworks and celebrations in Helsinki, Kalajoki, Kemijarvi, Lappajarvi, Pyhatunturi, Ravaniemi.

MIDSUMMER CELEBRATIONS, June 23-24, nationwide.

France

ARLES, June 23-Aug. 8, festival with Alvin Ailey, Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, dance workshops (July 10-19) with Jacques Rusillo, guitar workshops (July 22-30) with Rene Bartoli, bullfights. (Bureau du Festival, 35 place de la Republique, 13200 Arles. Tel: (90) 96-47-00.)

BERK, BOLOGNE, CALAIS, HARDELOT, LE TOUQUET, Festival de la Cote d'Opale, June 23-Aug. 15, includes Anachronic Jazz Band, Weather Report, Sun Ra, the Count Basie band, Alain Souchon, Prague Chamber Orchestra. (Tel: (21) 30-02-78.)

DIVONNE, to July 6, international chamber music festival with Sarrebruck Instrument Ensemble and soprano Elise Ross, June 22; Daller Consort, June 25; Tatich Quartet June 27; James Starker and Zuzana Ruzickova, June 29; Saint-Eustache Singers, July 1. (Casino de Divonne, 01220 Divonne-les-Bains. Tel: (50) 20-06-63.)

DROME/ ROMANS, June 25-July 14, Contemporary Music Week, includes a musical adaptation of Aristophanes "The Clouds," Martial Solal Trio, New Phonic Art, Ballet A.M. Gontz; also workshops. (ADDIM/ Drome, Cour St. Ruff, 26000 Valence. Tel: (75) 42-00-07.)

LANDES, to July 26, Festival of the Abbeys continues with Les Sequeboutiers, June 26; Orchestra of Bordeaux June 29; (Regie des Fetes, Place de la Fontaine Claude, 40100 Dax. Tel: (58) 74-13-98.)

LYONS, to June 29. Theater, puppet shows, and music, including Bizet's "Carmen," June 23, and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," June 28-29, by the Orchestra of Lyons. (Hotel de Ville, 6e div./ 2e bureau, 69009 Lyon. Tel: (78) 28-50-31.)

NICE, festival of sacred music, continues to July 4 with performances of "Te Deum" and "De Profundis," June 26 and 27; organ recital by Gaston Litaize, June 28; and Charles Pegry's "Passion," by the Nice Opera, June 3 and 4. (Opera de Nice. Tel: (93) 85-67-31.)

British Tourist Authority

England's Chester is marking 1,900th anniversary.

PARIS, Festival de l'Ile de France in parks and churches around Paris continues with Orchestra de Chambre Audonia at Chateau de Courances, June 24; Orchestra Pro Arte de Paris at the park and church of Hay-les-Roses, June 26; and Atelier Musique de Ville d'Avray at the church and chateau of d'Avray, June 30. (15 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8. Tel: 359-31-13.

SAINT-DENIS, to June 28, music festival with Steve Reich, June 23; Strasbourg Philharmonic, June 26; Sviatoslav Richter, June 28. (Centre Cultural Communal, 61, bld. Jules Guesde, 93200 Saint-Denis. Tel: (1) 243-30-97.)

SEINE-MARITIME, Festival d'Ete continues at Eglise de Saint-Saens June 23; organ at Eglise de Caudebec-en-Caux June 24; theater in the gardens of the Hotel de Ville June 26-27 and children's theater at the Chapelle Saint-Louis both in Rouen.

TOULON, music festival through July 13; Roger Delmotte June 26. (Palais de la Bourse, Avenue Jean Moulin, 83000 Toulon.

TOURAINE, June 29-July 8, musical festival with works by Bach, Handel, Campra, M.A. Charpentier and Britten.

Greece

CHIOS and HERAKLEION, June 24, revival of the old custom of Klidonas.

Holland

ARNHEM, to mid-August, old crafts demonstration on park site of 70 farms, windmills and authentic old Dutch houses.

THE HAGUE, June 22-July 1, Pasar Malam, Indonesian fair, food and art market, traditional dances, costumes . . . June 23-27, international choir festival in the Netherlands Congress Building for amateur choirs includes workshops as well as concerts . . . June 28-29, international horse show.

HEUSDEN, June 25-July 1, ship races from Denbosch to Woudrichem.

HOORN, to Aug. 15, Old Dutch market, all day Wednesday.

Ireland

BUNDORAN, June 24-26, lobster festival, fish and eat your fill.

CASTLE BAR, June 28-July 1, four-day noncompetitive walk through the countryside.

DUBLIN, June 23-24, international festival features competition for brass bands.

LISTOWEL, June 26-July 1, Writers Week with workshops, exhibits, lectures and readings with many young authors presenting their work.

Italy

FLORENCE, to July 1, Maggio Musical, music, opera, ballet at Teatro Communale. (Tel: (55) 216 253.) . . . Soccer game played in 16th-century costume; processions and flag-throwing pageants game, fireworks, June 24 and 28.

SPOLETO, June 27 to July 15, Festival of Two Worlds, nearly 100 theatrical, musical and film programs, organized by Giancarlo Menotti includes Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea."

Luxembourg

ECHTERNACH, to July 15, festival including Polish Chamber Orchestra, June 23 and 24; Melos Quartet, June 28; Luxembourg Radio Symphony Orchestra, June 29; Maurice Andre and Hedwig Bilgram, June 30; Jean Guillou, July 1. (Festival d'Echternach, Syndicat d'Initiative, Echternach. Tel: 72230.)

NATIONAL HOLIDAY, June 23, with parades, fireworks, concerts and dancing throughout Luxembourg.

Malta

VALETTA, June 28-29, Mnarja folk festival, with night events at Boskett Gardens.

Monaco

MONTE CARLO, Salle Garnier concert auditorium 100th birthday celebration with opera "Don Quixote," June 22 and 24.

Norway

HARSTAD, to June 24, folklore program and exhibits, historical plays in open-air theater.

KONSBERG, June 27-July 1, international jazz festival, concerts and jam sessions held inside an abandoned silver mine.

TRONDHEIM, June 23, Midnight Cup golf tournament.

Portugal

ANGRA, DO HEROISMO, AZORES, June 24-29, fishermen's holiday pays tribute to Sts. Peter and Paul.

LISBON, to June 28, Iberian music week.

Spain

CUIDADELA, MENORCA, BALEARIC ISLANDS, June 23-24, festivities of St. John, medieval-oriented events.

GRANADA, June 25-July 6, international music and dance festival, with the Ballet Nacional Espanol, the Paris Opera ballet, the Royal Philharmonic of London, the Virtuosi de Moscow, and more. (International Festival of Music and Dance, Carrera del Darro 29, Apartado 64, Granada.)

Sweden

MIDSUMMER, celebrated June 23, with maypole dancing, throughout Sweden.

Switzerland

ADELBODEN, June 24, yodeling festival.

BERN, June 30-July 1, international folk-music festival.

DAVOS, June 30, official festival of the year of the child.

GENEVA, June 22-24, Bois de la Batie Festival (music, theater and cinema) . . . June 22-July 10, jazz festival, Jardin Anglais.

LAC NOIR, June 24, Lute festival.

LAUSANNE, to July 3; "The Enchanted Flute," June 23-24; Grands Ballet Canadiens, June 27 and 28; Maurice Bejart, July 2 and 3. (Theatre Municipal de Lausanne. Tel: 021-22-64-33.)

MURREN, June 24-July 8, international high alpine ballooning weeks.

RHEINFELDEN, June 24, peach festival.

ROMANSHORN, June 30, official festival celebrates 1,200th anniversary.

WINTERTHUR, June 29-July 1, Albani festival.

ZURICH to June 30; city opera completes Monteverdi cycle of the Eighth Madrigal Book June 23-26 and 30, "L'Incoronazione di Poppea" June 27-29; and "l'Orfeo," June 28. (Internationale Juni-Festwochen, Postfach CH-8023 Zurich.)

Turkey

EDIRNE, free-style old Turkish Wrestling, to June 25.

ISTANBUL, to July 15, international arts and culture festival.

West Germany

AALEN, June 29-July 1, ancient costume festival.

HERRENHAUSEN, to Aug. 19, garden series of Britten's "Turn of the Screw," Handel's "Giulio Cesare" and Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," ballet and more.

BERLIN, international film festival June 22-July 3.

BONN, national flower show continues to Oct., with 247 acres of displays; also festivals and performances.

HAMBURG, Derby Week, June 23-July 1.

KIEL, through June 24, sailing competition.

CONSTANCE, through July 17, music festival.

Spending a Sunday

Flower Power In Bonn

By Harry Trimborn

BONN, West Germany — West Germans who spend about $2.75 billion a year on flowers will be able to indulge their passion for horticulture to an extreme at the Bundesgartenschau — federal garden show — on view here in a 65-acre riverfront park that has been saved from development as the site for new federal offices.

The 178-day show is the biggest, most expensive held in West Germany since World War II. It already has become one of the most trouble-plagued. The show cost about $30 million in addition to $65 million spent for the parkland.

The massive floral displays started with a million tulips and other spring flowers and will change as the summer advances toward the exhibit's close, Oct. 21.

Fields of roses from 25,000 plants will be in bloom later in the year. There will be competitions among gardeners and horticultural companies. One of the most unusual will take place in the park's mock cemetery of nearly 150 "graves" complete with headstones. "Horticultural decoration of graves is very important in Germany," an official said.

The exhibit is expected to draw about 7 million West German and foreign visitors. Despite admission fees of about $4.25 for adults and $2.10 for children, students and military personnel, the show is expected to recoup only about half of the outlay.

The costs are about double the original estimates because of bad weather, engineering and planning goofs, and bureaucratic foul-ups.

Artificial hillocks created on what had been flat meadowland were made of building rubble. Flowers planted on them rotted away because water could not drain off. So engineers had to go to drill holes in the hills.

Then there was the overkill campaign against weeds. Chemical sprays used to destroy the weeds were so powerful they killed scores of trees. That added about $60,000 to the cost of the exhibition in tree replacement expenses.

Another controversy erupted over a statue of Ludwig van Beethoven, who was born in Bonn in 1770. The statue, a seminude reclining figure, was commissioned in the 1930s through public donations. One of the donors was Adolf Hitler, which made the statue, in some eyes, a work of Nazi art that should be banned. City officials, however, insisted the work be displayed because it had been sculptured through the donations of many Bonn residents, including Jews.

Although tagged as a Germanic "Disneyland," the show will have few of the attractions of the U.S. amusement center. Still, it will have enough features to interest those who cannot tell the difference between a rose and a violet. A miniature railway will carry visitors through the park over three miles of track.

There are other structures, some like old-fashioned circus tents, others of futuristic design, for children's shows, pop and classical music concerts, lectures and exhibits on gardening and restaurants and snack bars featuring, as one official put it, "traditional German food and beer — a lot of beer."

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Food

Chic Transit Gloria in London Restaurants

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON — Clubs are out, restaurants are in. The slow demise of English country life is paralleled by a revival of cafe society with pretty and sometimes famous people competing fiercely for the best tables in trendy restaurants, which have largely replaced the club in London's social order.

Londoners do not dine out for the food. They go to be seen, to be entertained by the passing parade in flattering surroundings. A restaurant's vogue depends on the frequency of mention in gossip columns (or sometimes the absence of mention), celebrity clients, decorative regulars and exotic settings. Food and service rank low among the priorities. Eating well in restaurants is not part of the national culture.

Visitors are thus faced with a choice: having a decent meal in dull surroundings or in an amusing setting. Here is a sampling of current in places.

Tante Claire was opened a year ago by the former chef at La Gavroche, considered by some one of London's best and certainly its costliest Gallic restaurant. With typical British reverse snobbery, Tante Claire, which serves French food in low-lit, plush surroundings, attracts people who want to stay out of the papers and eat well besides.

"The undercover rich," explained a keen society-watcher, "who still have their inheritances."

Persons such as Princess Michael of Kent, Viscount Moore and Lord Weidenfeld might be seen here, as well as chic Mayfair and South Kensington residents.

The owner is in the kitchen and his wife in the dining room, a comforting, old-fashioned French arrangement. The printed menu is enlarged with daily specials that depend on the market. Tante Claire sometimes goes in for the sort of overcomplicated dishes that the English confuse with haute cuisine, and a recent visit proved that keeping it simple should be a major dictum of eating out in London. Roasted and sauteed preparations looked considerably more appetizing than the ragouts and fricasees, swimming in sauce.

A full meal without service and wine, which runs upward of $10 a bottle for the cheapest vintage, is about $23 a person. Reserve at least one day in advance for Tante Claire, 68 Royal Hospital Rd., 352-6045.

Brasseries in France purvey hearty, simple fare at reasonable prices, and Peter Langan's Brasserie in the heart of Picadilly is no exception. It attracts habitues, who may eat there several times weekly. "All London comes here," Mr. Langan stated. "We're the only restaurant that combines food, fashion and fun." Last month, for example, the photographer David Bailey lunched with the producer Michael White. Painters Francis Bacon and David Hockney, whose pictures line the walls and who designed the menu, are regulars.

A huge barn of a place decorated with dozens of paintings, posters and old-fashioned blade fans. Langan's displays whole wheels of Emmenthal and Stilton on an Anthony Caro sculpture.

You can get calf's liver cooked rare, some classic brasserie dishes such as sausage and potatoes, interesting first courses of quail eggs in a tartelette and fresh stuffed artichokes and reasonably priced wines for about $12 for one, without wine. Meals at peak hours and after the theater should be booked in advance at Langan's, Stratton St., 493-6437.

Detail from facade of Draycott's in London.

Le Suquet is London's most glamorous seafood restaurant, with the fish and the clients flown in regularly from France. Baron Philippe de Rothschild and the Duchess of Bedford eat here, as do Englishmen having affairs with slim Frenchwomen. A friendly, crowded place, Le Suquet is particularly inviting on Sundays, when most restaurants close.

Opened two years ago, it is decorated in Pierre Deux fabrics from Provence and wood beams in a sort of faux-rustique hodgepodge. "Small is beautiful" is the motto, says co-owner Alberto Bracci, who plans to keep it that way.

Le Suquet has a vast variety of fish and shellfish, including sweet langoustines and plump English oysters. Dinner for two, with wine, is about $50. Reserve two days ahead at Le Suquet, 104 Draycott Avenue, 581-1785.

Gossip columnists stalk the entry of Mr. Chow's for glimpses of London's public (as opposed to its private) beautiful people, the fashion crowd, showbiz celebrities and the titled. Lord Belfont, filmmaker Elliot Kasner, David Bailey, Ava Gardner, tycoon James Slater and Vidal Sassoon are regulars, drawn by Michael and Tina Chow.

Michael did the decor, which is witty and spare with a tubular steel staircase spiralling to the second floor. Silver "Peking ducks" hang from rods, and the bow windows are curtained with metal chains. To be seated properly, one should ask for the main floor near the door at lunch, upstairs at dinner.

The food is northern Chinese adapted to English tastes, but there are some authentic dishes. Mr. Chow opens this fall in New York, but for the moment he's at 151 Knightsbridge, 589-7347. Reserve, always.

Near the Royal Opera house in an attractive renovated Covent Garden building, Thomas de Quincey has no opium but is a favorite watering hole of the music and dance world. On a good night you can see John Tooley, head of the Opera, Dirk Bogard, Zubin Mehta and Dames Margot Fonteyn and Ninette de Valois. Egon Ronay, the author of a British restaurant guide, is an habitue.

The menu is ambitious and often fussy but has simpler dishes among the oversauced specialties. The coffee is excellent, something to be thankful for in London. Dinner is about $17 for two without wine. Thomas de Quincey, 36 Tavistock St., 240-3972.

A good Sunday night bet is La Famiglia, newly opened and most attractive with brick walls, plants and a pleasant back garden for summer evenings. This is no-nonsense Italian food that attracts the neighborhood literati such as Edna O'Brien, Brigitte Brophy and her husband, Michael Levey, who heads the National Gallery, and Laurens van der Post.

Pasta is homemade, and the grilled meats were more expertly prepared than sauced dishes. Creamy gorgonzola, decent wines, trendy people at reasonable prices, under $10 including wine. La Famiglia, 7 Langton St., 351-0761, should be booked a day ahead on weekends for the front room or garden.

With a wonderful, authentic turn-of-the-century decor, Draycott's Wine Bar offers soups, salads and light lunches with decent wine sold by the glass. Polo players, the horsey set, the dog world, Harrod's shoppers — people with sturdy legs as it's mainly stand-up — frequent Draycott's, along with Dido and Cleo Goldsmith, Germaine Greer and Lady Pamela Hicks. Draycott's, 114 Draycott Ave., is cheap, about $4 for watercress soup, whitebait and a glass of Macon blanc. Reservations not necessary.

Sambuca is chic only late at night, when it resembles a club of London's up-and-comers. Sambuca gets viscounts rather than earls, Jane Catlin, the designer Benny Ong and Gayle Hunnicutt.

DESIGNED by David Hicks, who eats there, too, the restaurant resembles a splendid rattan, trellised gazebo. Fresh Parmesan is grated directly over the pasta, a virtually unheard-of practice here. You must book at Sambuca, 6 Symons Street, 730-6571.

In vogue for many years and still going strong, San Lorenzo (22 Beauchamp Place, 584-1074) claims to make its own pasta but has possibly never heard of garlic. Which is just as well since a lot of hot air is expelled in the effort to communicate in this very noisy place. Looking is easier, and there is plenty of good people-watching — Bianca Jagger, Vanessa Redgrave, Paloma Picasso when she is in town, Helmut Berger and a glittering crowd every night. You must reserve.

The New York Times

Travel Notes

C.G. Cope

Entrance to Tangier's Socco Chico is not the hash center it used to be.

The New Tangier

By Don A. Schanche

TANGIER, Morocco — Survivors of the once sizable international community that gave this ancient city its reputation for free-swinging romance and intrigue say that Tangier has lost its zest.

"There's not much you can say for it now except that it's drab," commented an American who first arrived when the streets thronged with prostitutes of both sexes, drugs were plentiful and cheap, and the dark side-street bars were trade centers for international smugglers.

Homosexuals from every continent settled here because of a tolerance then unknown in the world's major cities. Modern pirates, who made fortunes hijacking each other's shipments of smuggled luxury goods, abounded.

Wealthy recluses such as the late Barbara Hutton refurbished palaces and moved in to stay because living was gracious and privacy was assured. Artists and writers found it a congenial place to congregate and work.

Few such people remain today. A foreign community that once numbered more than 60,000 has shrunk to less than 6,000, with fewer than 300 Americans and about an equal number of Britons. Most of them form quiet and respectable families, who rarely venture beyond Tangier's excellent French and Spanish restaurants in search of pleasure.

There is only a little nostalgia for the time when Tangier could provide satisfaction for any craving.

"It has no resemblance to the old place at all," a retired British missionary, now in his 70s, complained. He said he missed the days between World War II and the early 1970s, when sinners were never in short supply.

A former Peace Corpsman — recalling the early 1970s when thousands of hippies jammed the Socco Chico (little market) in the old quarter, sending aloft a blue haze of burned cannabis — returned recently and asked a friend to take him to the market "to watch the freaks."

There were none. Marijuana and hashish are too plentiful elsewhere to draw young people to Tangier, even though both are still easily found here and are inexpensive.

Rich settlers such as Miss Hutton pulled out a few years ago after Moroccan property and tax laws had gradually tightened, costing Tangier its special status as an international free zone.

The homosexuals, explained an American, gradually drifted away as their home countries awakened to gay liberation, and most of the prostitutes, male as well as female, disappeared, too.

The only illicit activity that still thrives, he said, is smuggling. But that has changed, too, acquiring a respectable facade by the legal shipments of low-cost goods through the nearby Spanish enclave of Ceuta, then into Tangier by truck. No longer do the smugglers' high-powered boats slip into and out of Tangier on their dangerous nighttime runs to Gibraltar and Spain.

Even drug smuggling has changed. Hashish and marijuana are major cash crops in the nearby Atlas Mountains, and agents from Tangier fly all over Europe (with Latin American competition, the U.S. market is not economical) calling on prospective wholesale buyers.

"I know one agent who spends over $50,000 a year on air travel just to take orders for dope," the American said. "He makes payoffs to police and customs officials and ships the stuff out to places like Amsterdam as regular air freight."

Perhaps it is not just a historical oddity that, in 1844, the official title of the governor of nearby Tetouan, in the heart of cannabis-growing country, was "Hash-Hash."

Los Angeles Times

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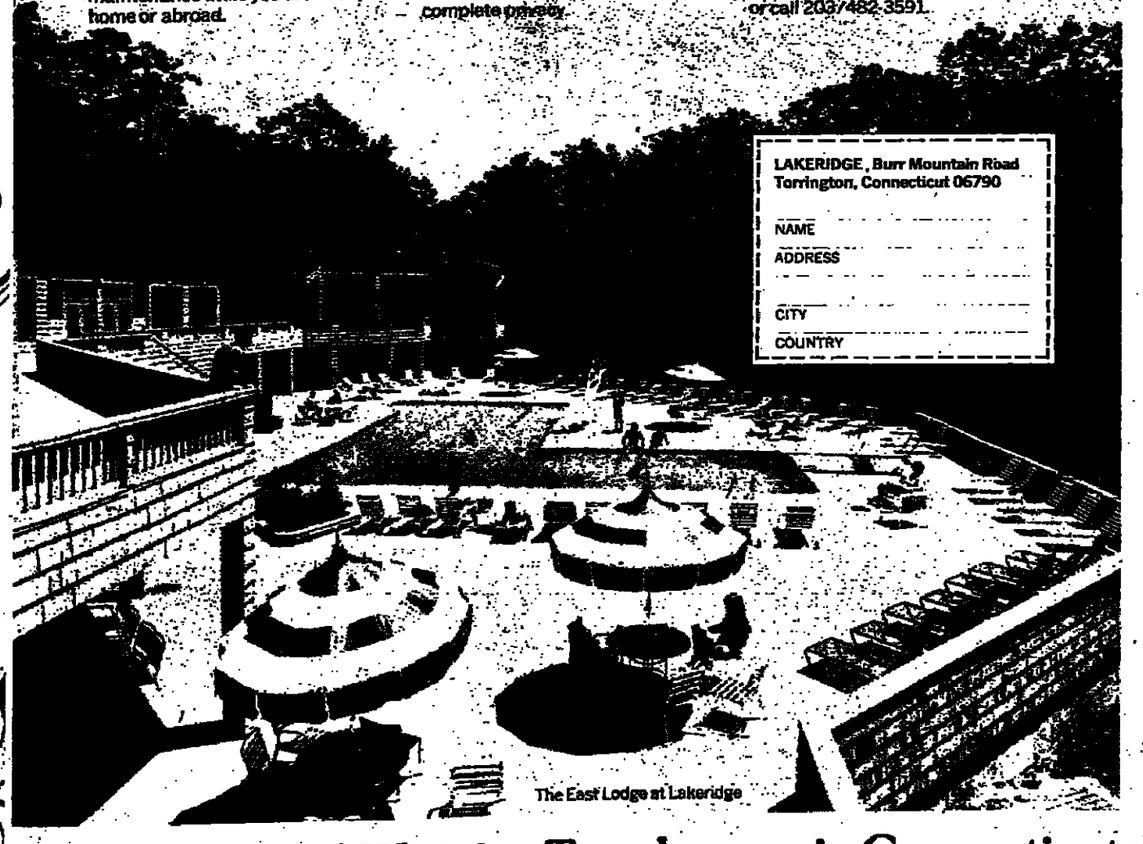

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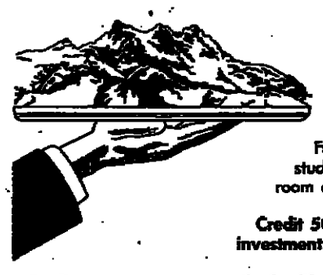

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On the Road

Beating the Summer Traffic Jams

IT IS ALL there on the government tourist posters: enchanting villages, sunny beaches, towering castles, still blue lakes, lush forests and intensely green hills. You can't resist driving there. And that's where your troubles begin.

Come July and August, millions of vacationers in cars turn much of Western Europe into a tangle of clogged arteries. Drivers paying $2.15-$2.50 a gallon for gas, their cars packed with people and gear, the summer heat beating down on their rooftops, stand a good chance of running into monumental traffic jams.

In Spain, they pay up to six cents a kilometer to use tollroads. In Britain, foreign drivers wrestle with driving on the left. In Italy, they converge in gigantic bottlenecks on Rome's access points.

Turnpikes are slowly increasing in southern countries, although few match the autobahn network of West Germany. But these in turn have created new problems as cars have proliferated.

Various Transport Ministries gear up well in advance for peak traffic days, and if you listen to their advice, you may still enjoy your holiday.

The French have invented the Bison Fute, or Cunning Buffalo, to guide you across their road system. Cunning Buffalo is an impish, comic-book Red Indian who represents a network of side roads, shortcuts and detours around bottlenecks. The Italian magazine Espresso published a map of side roads in its June 20 edition. Spanish police are preparing "Operation Exodus" and "Operation Return" to get you there and back without tears.

"The basic advice, which may be obvious, but people don't seem to do it, is to buy a good map and avoid the major roads," says a spokesman for the Royal Automobile Club of Britain. The advice applies everywhere in Europe. Another obvious tip is to check the dates of major departures and returns from vacations, and leave a couple of days before or after.

Fortunately, while its highway network does not often match, say, that of California, Europe is a very car-conscious continent. Good maps are readily available (although not necessarily cheap). Every country has an automobile club that a vistor can learn from, and major cities invariably offer a telephone number you can call for help.

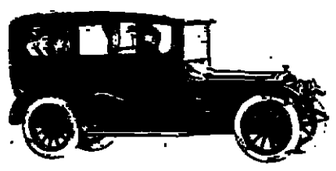
If you are a foreigner, remember that knowing the local habits is not enough. In some countries in summer, up to 40 percent of the cars are being driven by foreign tourists, many of whom do not know the eccentricities of drivers of other nationalities and are stubbornly unwilling to correct their own.

All of them are racing like mad in order not to lose a minute of their vacation. You are up against overloaded vehicles with blocked rear-view mirrors, men and women who have been behind the wheel for more hours than they can remember, drivers whose screaming children or nagging spouses make the idea of driving off a cliff look attractive.

A driving holiday in Europe is no longer simply a matter of jumping in the flivver and "bowling along country roads" as Mark Twain described it in simpler times. But it need not be purgatory. Here is a rundown of how to get around in some major European countries:

France

TOURING by car can be a pleasure — if you avoid main roads. The French secondary road system is extensive, includes some of the loveliest roads in Europe — and is relatively deserted, even when all of France seems hellbent for Spain or the Riviera.



The Transport Ministry has just computed the summer dates when roads will be most clogged and has come up with "orange days," which should be avoided if possible, and "red days," to be shunned absolutely. For departures, orange days are June 29, July 13, 27 and 29, and Aug. 1 and 3; red days are June 30, July 1, 14 and 28, and Aug. 4.

For returns, orange days are July 26, Aug. 23 and 31 and Sept. 1; red days are July 27 and 28, and Aug. 24 and 25.

The ministry expects the worst tieups along the A6 autoroute between Paris and Marseilles, with the worst bottlenecks around Lyons and Valence; along *Route Nationale* (trunk road) 23, between Le Mans and Nantes; RN 20 between Orleans and Montauban; and RN 10 between Poitiers and the Spanish border. The French-Spanish border is prone to heavy tieups, especially at the two main crossing sites at Hendaye, on the Atlantic coast, and Le Perthus, near the Mediterranean. Border points with other countries, however, are expected to be reasonably clear.

Philippe Leger, head of the team that devised Cunning Buffalo, estimates that 40 percent of drivers in France this summer will be foreigners, and the campaign literature has been translated and exported to neighboring countries. Cunning Buffalo offers alternative routes, called *itineraires bis*, and detours around bottlenecks, called *itineraires de delestage*. The 1979 Cunning Buffalo road map will be available free of charge at tourist centers, town halls and service stations throughout France.

For foreigners who know some French, a telephone service operates around the clock providing information on traffic and road conditions, weather forecasts, whether or not a given mountain pass is open, the price of various car ferries in France, and many other tidbits the enquiring driver might wish to know. The number in Paris is 858 33 33. For six other major French cities, consult the Cunning Buffalo map.

Britain

FIRST THINGS first: They drive on the lefthand side of the road. It only takes a few days to get used to it, but always concentrate, and don't trust your reflexes until you feel lefthand driving coming naturally.

Heading for the country or seaside is a national pastime for Britons on any weekend, but the worst are "bank holiday" weekends, when many take Friday through Monday off. Two of these have already passed, causing monumental traffic jams on major roads.

The next comes Aug. 24-27, and only the masochistic will travel during prime time then.

The usual problem has been compounded this year by scarcities of gasoline. During the May bank holiday weekend, queues at motorway petrol stations — frequently 50 miles or more apart in Britain — tailed out onto the roadsides and caused jams 15 miles long in some areas.

"We hope that motorists have learned their lesson by now and will fill up before leaving," says a police officer. "There aren't many places in Britain that you can't reach with a full tank."

Almost any British resort area has weekend traffic problems, but police, the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association say the worst are en route to the Lake District in northern England, the south coast beaches and the "West Country" of Devon and Cornwall.

London, and the tangle of narrow, twisting, traffic-light-studded routes just south of the capital are best avoided if possible.

At Bristol, heavy weekend traffic from London is joined by another heavy stream from the north. As luck would have it, both of these flows tend to peak just about the time of the local rush hour. They blend into a crawling, short-tempered mass at the beginning of the M5 motorway, the main road into the West Country.

The Exeter area of southwest England holds dark memories for many holiday motorists. Auto club spokesmen also warn against the M3 and M27 in the south, the North-South M1, the M4 west of London, and the A30 and A38 in the West Country.

The Department of Transport singles out Fraddon on the Cornwall Peninsula among places to shun.

The RAC has just brought out two "navigator" books to help your country driving. One covers London and the south and the other the West Country. They cost 4.25 pounds (about $8.50) each, from RAC House, Box 100, Landsdow Road, Croydon, England.

Other advice from the RAC: plot alternative routes in advance, study the British road sign system and keep the radio on for police and auto club traffic bulletins on the BBC and local stations.

The Department of Transport has holiday routes, designed for scenic pleasure combined with light traffic, in effect until September. They're marked with one-foot-square yellow signs with the letters HR, rimmed in black. Unfortunately, the department says, there are no signs on the motorways telling how to get on the holiday routes, and the leaflet listing them has not yet been printed. Wales has a system of holiday routes marked with red heraldic lions.

Friday-night or Saturday-morning departures will land you in traffic jams. But on Saturday afternoon after 3, or on Sunday, you get a good clear run all the way through.

Up-to-date information is available to members, and members of affiliated clubs abroad, at ports and dozens of roadside stations.

You can get a one-year membership in the RAC, including a breakdown service that will haul you and your car to your destination, for 22.50 pounds (about $45) from the RAC in Croydon.

During summer, the number of cars crossing the English Channel greatly increases, so reserve well in advance on a ferry service. The most popular these days is the regular Hovercraft shuttle from Calais and Boulogne to Dover.

Italy

"TRAFFIC JAM," a recent film by Italian director Luigi Comencini, about a massive and mysterious traffic jam outside Rome, is primarily an allegory about Italian society. But anyone who experienced the 20-kilometer summer traffic jam outside Rome two years ago can guess where Comencini got his inspiration.

Traffic has long been a blight in many Italian cities, and pedestrian malls, enlarged traffic islands and complicated networks of one-way streets are being adopted to untangle the snarls caused by the narrow, winding medieval streets. But even the country's vast modern network of highways and autostradas (almost 6,000 kilometers of autostradas are in operation) is not immune from congestion. In fact, in the summer months of July and August, there are a series of hot points that Italian and foreign drivers should avoid.

Summer traffic is generally heavy on weekends when Italians throughout the country head for the sea or the lakes and return to their homes late Sunday night. But the big problem comes at the end of July and during the first two weeks of August. Usually, on the last weekend in July the Fiat automobile factory and most of the firms in the Italian north shut their doors for vacations of at least three weeks. Many of the workers are emigrants from the Italian south, others have chosen the sunny south for vacations. Officials at the Italian Autostrada Agency calculate that this year's exodus will begin July 28, and advises foreign visitors to stay away on that date.

The flow of traffic southward is intense (more so than the return trip, which is much more staggered), but there are several snarl points that make traveling even worse. Says Renzo Farina of the Italian Automobile Club: "Because of Italy's geography, a long narrow peninsula with a mountain range running smack down the middle, these snarl points are harder to avoid than in other countries where in terms of roads there are far more alternatives."

The worst point in the Italian network is Bologna, where the autostradas from Milan and the lake country, from Bolzano and the Brenner Pass, and from Trieste and the Adriatic converge. Another troublespot is at the Roma-Nord exit, where travelers must pay tolls and take the GRA, or Gran Raccordo Anulare, that circles the capital before continuing their trip south.

The final hot point is Naples, even if traffic there has been somewhat eased ever since the opening two years ago of the Caserta-Salerno autostrada, which allows those heading further south to avoid the city. By July, the number of toll booths in the Naples area will also have been expanded from 10 to 16. The big traffic jam outside Rome two years ago appears to have been due largely to delays at the toll booths caused by the shortage of small change. That problem has since been overcome, but paying points are still a problem in Italy where eight different toll rates exist, tied to varying horsepower.

Italy's traffic problems are compounded by the fact that many people prefer the jams to traveling on lesser-known roads. "The 24-hour gas stations, bars, police patrols and road service arrangements give people a sense of security," says Benvenga. "They panic when they think of taking another route."

According to Farina, the best things tourists can do are to avoid driving across the frontier on Sundays, to avoid travel on weekends, and to inquire whenever possible about alternative itineraries. Enrico Benvenga of the Societa Autostrade says tourists can call the automobile club's number — 4212 — from wherever they are in Italy and get up-to-the-minute information about traffic conditions and alternate routes. Road police also have this information.

Spain

AS ONE of Europe's principal tourist destinations, Spain suffers from acute summertime congestion of its traffic arteries and from total circulatory collapse at certain times and places. Much has been done to correct this, but the remedies are only partial.

Any summer weekend here is likely to prove a headache to motorists. The worst are those beginning June 29, July 27 and Aug. 31. This is so because most Spaniards take one month of vacation — nearly always in the summer — and the peak months are July and August. August is the favorite.

Roads will also be jammed on the days just before Aug. 15 (which falls on Wednesday this year), when many French drivers are traveling to or from vacation spots on Spanish roads.

Many Spanish city families take the summer off, leaving father to swelter in the office while mother and the kids nip off to the beach or the mountains. Father, in that case, motors out to the holiday home every weekend he can, adding to the road congestion.

And, vacations or not, every Spanish family stuck in the city for even part of the summer takes to the roads on the weekends. Their cars, plus those of millions of foreigners who enter Spain in summer, jam the highways. Spain's beautiful new toll roads, which now connect many points on the north and east coasts, are recommended if you are in a hurry and can afford the price. But Spain's toll roads, with an average cost for an ordinary passenger car of from two to four pesetas (3 to 6 U.S. cents) per kilometer, are among the most expensive in the world.

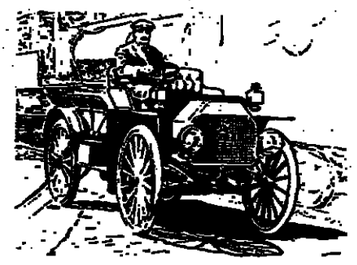
Principal nontoll routes are almost invariably well-surfaced, but they are usually narrow and winding and crammed with slow-moving trucks. The green-uniformed Guardia Civil, who patrol the country's roads, set up well-publicized "Operation Exodus" or "Operation Return" plans for these routes on all weekends on which heavy traffic is expected.

Such operations mean reserving some roads for one-way traffic only. That could cause some confusion for the non-Spaniard who is navigating only by road map and who finds himself forced to detour. In such cases, however, the detours are usually well marked. And although those who are heading against the main tide of traffic wind up on more bumpy, twisting roads, everybody is better off because the bottlenecks are mostly avoided.

A bright note for visitors from abroad as well as Spaniards is that no gasoline shortages are expected in Spain during the summer, and no rationing either. CAMPSA, the state petroleum monopoly, is reportedly prepared for a summer consumption boom.

Now the bad news: The current price of 96-octane gasoline, 37 pesetas per liter (or $2.15 a U.S. gallon), is expected to go up again soon.

There are bypasses around many Spanish towns and cities now. Watch for the sign saying *Circumvalacion*, generally accompanied by an arrow indicating the turnoff for the bypass. A warning, however: Any road in the vicinity of Madrid, Bilbao or Barcelona is likely to be jammed on a Sunday evening in the summer. That applies to some toll roads. Bumper-to-bumper jams often stretch 20 kilometers on the access roads to the big cities when Spanish weekenders are heading home.



There are advantages in driving at night. Highway traffic between midnight and 11 a.m. is much lighter than during the day. The temperatures are also much more bearable. The hot Spanish summer can be tough on cars as well as their occupants, particularly if the pace is slow.

Germany

FOR GERMANS, travel is a passion. Every year, nearly half of West Germany's citizenry — about 24 million people (plus 10 million schoolchildren under the age of 14) — take at least one vacation. Of the 24 million over 14, about 11 million go to German vacation spots; some 13 million more head for countries beyond the border.

Not only do Germans pour south in summer, but Scandinavian and Benelux drivers use the toll-free German autobahns for a headlong rush to the sun. Approaches to passes are jammed and traffic often backs up for miles at frontier crossings.

Austria is Germany's favorite vacation spot. Some 3.8 million Germans drive there every summer and winter.

Most Germans prefer to drive to their vacation spot. About 15 million Germans take to the autobahns each year, primarily because they save money if their family is large.

Thanks to a system of staggered school vacations, summer traffic is somewhat more spread out than elsewhere. Even so, almost any day after schools let out in a populous region is a bad day to hit the autobahn. Germans take to the road in droves the same night or following morning. So rule one is try to avoid those days. The same advice applies on the return.

Here is this summer's list of school vacations: North Rhine-Westphalia, June 21 through Aug. 4; Rheinland-Pfalz, July 5 through Aug. 15; Saarland, July 5 through Aug. 18; Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse, July 12 through Aug. 22; Hamburg, July 16 through Aug. 25; West Berlin and Bremen, July 19 through Sept. 1; Lower Saxony, July 19 through Aug. 29; Baden-Wuerttemberg, July 26 through Sept. 5; Bavaria, Aug. 1 through Sept. 17.

According to the German automobile club ADAC, drivers should avoid weekend traveling. Tuesday and Wednesday are the best days of the week to drive, the club says.

ADAC lists nine major points where long autobahn backups occur each summer: Oldenburg, Dortmund, Bad Hersfeld, Wuerzburg, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, the Kempten pass and Munich. The club suggests that motorists traveling via the autobahn circumvent these major backup areas by taking alternate routes around the cities.

Usually, says ADAC, major backups will be marked far ahead with the word *Stau* (jam) on overpasses. Unless you want to wait it out, leave at the next exit and look for an alternate route before you get caught in the jam.

Many frontier points in Germany also have incredible backups over the summer, says ADAC, especially at main border crossings to Belgium, France, Holland, Austria and Switzerland.

One can avoid long waits at these borders by taking alternate border crossings on less traveled highways. ADAC puts out a folder on *Ausweichrouten* (for autobahns) and *Schleichwege* (for border crossings). You can pick them up free at any ADAC office, even if you're not a member.

This article was written from reporting by Richard Blystone, Harry Debelius, Dan Ehrlich, Sari Gilbert, Robert Skippron and Gale Wiley.

Driving Tips

Getting There in One Piece

HERE are some general driving tips from the German automobile club ADAC.

Night driving:

Seems smart on the face of it. The driver faces less traffic, his children sleep and leave him in peace, his body circulation is better while his concentration is just as good as during daylight hours, and the air is cooler and easier on the driver.

The bad points are that the driver's vision is limited, and concentration tends to wane in the early morning hours. ADAC recommends driving at night only when the following precautions are taken:

Get plenty of sleep before an all-night drive; do not work all day and then drive all night.

Maintain a greater distance between yourself and the car ahead of you.

Take more breaks and use a relief driver.

In bad weather, driving conditions are significantly worse during the night.

Make sure windows and mirrors are spotless.

Coffee, tea or cola drinks do little to keep you alert. Forget about them. Thinking of them only makes you more tired.

Tunnel and mountain driving:

Claustrophobic drivers should not drive through the tunnels of Switzerland, some of which are five kilometers long. When entering a tunnel, do not turn on your headlights immediately because the driver behind you might mistake your move for braking. Take off your sun glasses, turn down the radio, slow down and don't beep the horn.

Never pass in a tunnel, keep a good distance from the car ahead, and be careful as you leave the tunnel, watching for changing road conditions or sharp turns and bright daylight.

If there is a backup in the tunnel, turn off your motor and shut off any ventilating fans to keep carbon monoxide fumes to a minimum inside the car.

In mountain driving, don't change gears in the middle of a curve, because that's when the road is generally at its steepest. "If your brakes fail," says ADAC, "aim for the mountain at a slight angle, and let the mountain stop your car. You will demolish your car, but you may save your life."

Most mountain roads have emergency cutouts for cars in trouble. These are not intended for picnickers.

Long-distance driving:

Prof. Wolf Mueller-Limmroth, a physiologist working for ADAC, recommends that one hour after starting a trip, the driver should take a five-minute rest. Then, after three and a half hours, a 10-minute rest; after five hours, a 20-minute rest; after seven hours, a 60-minutes rest; after nine hours, a five-minute rest.

After 10 hours, says Prof. Mueller-Limmroth, the driver needs a good night's sleep.

"Use the biological rhythms of the body," says ADAC. "If you get up at 3 a.m., eat a good breakfast and start off at 4 a.m. You avoid the low point in your biological cycle, which is at 2 a.m. About 2 p.m. you approach the body's second low point of the day. This is a good time for lunch."

— G.W.

The address

90, avenue Foch - Paris 16. 727 m² of living space - Ground floor 391 m² - Reception areas - 336 m² Gardens 2,500 m² (over half an acre) - Servants' Quarters and utility areas 346 m² - 3-car Garage.

"One is not born Parisian, one becomes Parisian", said the wittiest of French contemporary authors, Sacha Guitry.

The Town house at 90, avenue Foch offers its future owner the possibility of living on the most beautiful avenue in Paris, thus of becoming eminently Parisian. The windows of the house look out, on one side, towards the Bois de Boulogne where woods and gardens extend over 1,900 acres; and, on the other, towards the Arc de Triomphe, at once distant and close.

Built around 1910 for the personal use of Louis Renault, the famous automobile constructor, the house was occupied by his family until 1977. Many of the world's outstanding personalities were entertained in its vast salons.

One can hardly imagine a more Parisian introduction for someone looking for the most desirable address in the French capital.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Spot Oil Prices Dropping

By J.P. Smith

HINGTON, June 21 (WP) es on the world oil spot mar- e dropped steadily since the ing of the month, despite read expectations that the tel will raise its rates again eek.

significance of the break in t market, the first sustained drops since February, was to differing interpretations ernment and private experts. aid that the decline could be ult of buyer resistance, oth- t it might be due to a tempo- rplus, still others that supply emand in the international might be moving slowly equilibrium.

prices, set in Rotterdam, cargoes of crude or oil prod- told on a one-time basis, than under a long-term con- nd they rise and fall depend- market conditions.

e Iran shut off its oil exports January and February, spot have climbed far above the OPEC price. This has d the consuming countries e low spot prices are a prin- deterrent to further OPEC es.

Gasoline Prices

oline prices peaked on the market at $52.17 a 42-gallon June 1, and have continued p, to about $43.25 Tuesday. g oil prices have fallen from at the first of the month to $45.80 when the market Tuesday.

ecent years, spot prices have to rise before the quarterly meeting, such as the one uesday in Geneva at which price boosts have been ated. What is also odd, in ew of some analysts, is that, though spot market prices declined, the spot market vol- continuing to run at about 8 t of the West's oil, more than the level before the Iranian e.

, in fact, U.S. oil imports, al- a major ingredient in prices, ncreased during the last three

lter Levy, an international pe- m consultant based in New said that he was hesitant to conclusions, adding that pric- ld be dropping because of a temporary surplus or buyer resistance.

John Buckley, vice president of Northeast Petroleum, said that some oil brokers have had difficulty finding U.S. Gulf Coast buyers for high-priced cargoes of crude oil and products purchased abroad. Mr. Buckley also expressed some surprise that the European price for crude oil, which peaked at nearly $37 a barrel in recent weeks, dropped to about $32.75 last Monday.

Elsewhere there were stories in some oil circles of traders and oil companies losing millions of dollars on cargoes for which they could not find buyers.

Standard Oil

Standard Oil of Indiana chief economist Ted Eck said that market conditions might mean the end of $35-a-barrel crude oil for a while. "I wouldn't be surprised to see some lower prices." As for reasons, Mr. Eck said, "A lot of people could be waiting to see if the Saudis increase oil production by 1 million barrels a day." Another factor, he said, is that "a lot of economies around the world are starting to slow down, which lowers demand."

A senior Energy Department official expressed perplexity yesterday over the falling trend in spot prices. "One possibility very clearly is that there could be enough supplies building up in the pipeline, still another possibility is that we are seeing a lot of new price resistance from buyers," he said.

The Energy Department has estimated the range of the world oil shortage from 1.6 million to 2 million barrels a day out of a total daily consumption of about 54 million barrels a day.

Chemical Found To Speed Flow Of Alaskan Oil

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 21 (UPI) — Scientists have developed a chemical agent that will increase the flow of crude oil through the trans-Alaska pipeline by 200,000 barrels a day by the end of the year, a spokesman for Alyeska Pipeline Service said yesterday.

The chemical, called Conoco Drag Reduction agent, "reduces crude oil's resistance to flow" by creating a temporary change in the oil's physical properties, the spokesman said. This allows the oil to flow faster without increasing the pressure in the pipeline beyond capacity.

The chemical has been tested for two years, he said.

Dollar Continues to Fall, Despite Official Support

LONDON, June 21 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell sharply against most major currencies in nervous trading today, despite continued official intervention by central banks.

Dealers reported that the Bundesbank, the Swiss National Bank and the New York Federal Reserve Bank all lent support to the dollar at various times during the day.

However, although the Swiss National Bank reportedly intervened in the morning to help the dollar, around midday a rumor filtered through the market that the authorities had decided to temporarily refrain from intervening.

"We opened at 1.6775 Swiss francs and after this rumor the dollar fell to 1.6590-10, that's a drop of almost 200 points from the morning," explained one dealer. Asked if the central bank then intervened, the dealer replied: "No. There was only one recovery all afternoon. The central bank wasn't there" in the market. The dollar ended at 1.6605 francs, down from 1.6737 yesterday.

The dollar slipped to 1.8580 Deutsche marks from 1.8650 DM late yesterday. "It would have fallen to 1.8500 DM without Bundesbank support," remarked a trader.

The dollar also fell to 4.3155 French francs from 4.3240. Against the yen, however, it was steady at 218.83 versus 218.77 yen late yesterday.

The Canadian dollar was little changed at 85.07 U.S. cents compared with 85.12. Sterling rose to $2.1400 from $2.1320.

The price of gold ended higher, quoted at $282.00-$282.50 an ounce, up from $281.80-$282.30 late yesterday. It was fixed during the morning at $280.60, and during the afternoon at $282.30.

U.K. Joins EMS Swap

STRASBOURG, France, June 21 (AP-DJ) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the EEC summit meeting today that Britain intends to participate in the swap arrangements of the European Monetary System by depositing some of its reserves in exchange for European Currency Units (ECUs).

Her spokesman said that Britain intends to deposit 20 percent of its foreign exchange and gold reserves, or about $3-to-$4 billion.

In London, Chief Secretary to the Treasury John Biffen told the House of Commons that by depositing part of its reserves Britain would be making clear that, whatever its decision concerning participation in the EMS, "we desire to be closely involved in the evolution of the European Currency Unit and of European monetary institutions."

.S. Issues ank Data

SHINGTON, June 21 ers) — Foreign lending by banks rose 12 percent last year otal of $217 billion, the con- r of the currency said today.

st of the growth represented sed lending to other banks, was largely related to mon- arket activities, he said in a nent released jointly with the al Deposit Insurance Corp. Federal Reserve Board. This is first time the agencies have shed such figures and compar- are not available.

e survey defined foreign lend- s loans issued by a bank to ents of another country or ng in a currency other than of the borrower. It noted that currency lending to local bor- s by branches of U.S. banks ad also increased last year by llion to a total of $58 billion.

ore than two-thirds of the re- d cross-border and cross-cur- claims had maturities of one or less, while only $16 billion e claims were in excess of five

e survey showed that the s' cross-currency and cross- er claims on residents of mem- countries of the Group of 10, Switzerland, totalled $92 bil- Those on Eastern Europe to- 1 $7.2 billion and those on C countries $20 billion.

aims on non-oil developing tries totalled $42.2 billion, claims on offshore banking ers were $26 billion.

mong individual countries, s on Turkey totalled $1.6 bil- last December, of which $1.2 on had a maturity of one year under.

aims on Nicaragua totalled million, with $419 million due e year or less, while the figures eru were $1.7 billion and $988 on, respectively. Total claims Zaire were $243 million, with million due in one year or Those on Iran were $2.6 bil- with $1.2 billion due in one or less.

overnor of N.Y. stoes Bank Bill

EW YORK, June 21 (AP-DJ) New York Gov. Hugh Carey ed legislation yesterday extend- the regulatory authority of the banking board to cover take- s of federally chartered banks. ast month, U.S. Controller of Currency John Heimann urged Carey to block the bill, saying Congress had given the con- ler exclusive power to decide tership questions involving na- al banks.

he bill would have given the e more control over the acquisi- of both federally and state rtered banks in the state while sferring the approval authority the state banking superin- lent to the banking board.

IBM Innovations Cited

Amdahl Takes Dive With Leasing Trend

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP-DJ) — If anyone is drawing up a list of fallen angels in the glamour sector, Amdahl has to be among the leading candidates.

After successfully going toe-to-toe against International Business Machines at the top of the big-computer line, Amdahl has run into earnings problems and its shares have taken a beating in the stock market.

Amdahl stock touched a 12-month high of 71½ last August. Last week the stock traded as low as 22½ after the company disclosed that it might only break even in the current quarter and will produce a profit this year "materially below" the $2.81 a share of 1978. The stock dropped 12⅝ points last week alone, trading nearly 70 percent under its peak and 50-percent below its early 1979 level.

Many analysts, including those still recommending Amdahl stock, have lowered substantially their earnings estimates or widened their estimate ranges to reflect the near-term uncertainties. And some analysts have reassessed the longer-term outlook along even more doubting lines.

A sharp swing to leasing of big computers, rather than buying, in the wake of aggressive price cutting and new product introductions by IBM is cited by analysts. Even IBM has been affected by the upsurge of leasing. "There's fear in the computer marketplace," said Peter Lieu of Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder. "For users, the uncertainty is just overwhelming."

Amdahl still has staunch believers. "I have as much conviction in this company as I've ever had," said Peter Labe of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "The near-term forces haven't changed or impaired the basic investment thesis. The essence of this thesis is that Amdahl is a fundamentally strong and technologically rich company that will enjoy substantial earnings growth in the early 1980s."

Last week, Mr. Labe reduced his 1979 earnings estimate to $1.80 a share from $3.50 and his 1980 estimate to $2.25 from $4. He adds, however, "I think the superbears will be disappointed. This is the time to do your homework and accumulate the stock. I'm a buyer."

Mr. Lieu, who was considered to be out on a limb by his colleagues when he cut his 1979 estimate in March to $2.65 from $3.50 believes that Amdahl will lose money in the second half. "My current 1979 estimate is $1 to $1.50 a share," he said, "and it's possible the company could earn as little as 50 cents a share. The difficult thing for Amdahl is that it doesn't control the external environment. IBM does, through pricing and introductions."

Duane Kirkpatrick of Dean Witter Reynolds also believes that "the outlook is obviously in IBM's hands. I still harbor the thought that IBM isn't likely to sit by and let this be a poor year for itself. If the propensity to lease can somehow be reversed, it will help Amdahl too."

Mr. Kirkpatrick remains cautious on Amdahl stock, however, and has it in a "hold" category. "Earnings this year could be anywhere from $1 to $2.50 a share," he said. He favors a $2 estimate, with a rise to $2.50 possible next year.

Clifford Madden, Amdahl's senior vice president-finance, declined comment on specific estimates. "We remain highly confident that, in the long run, we're going to be okay," he said. Leasing builds in a stream of future revenues, he said, and provides opportunities for conversion to sales in the future. "We're confident our repeat business, which represented 35 percent of 1978 results, will continue high."

The company expected leases to rise to 15 or 20 percent of Amdahl shipments but they are at about twice those rates. "Our philosophy is that we won't walk away from any business," he said. "If that means stepping up to more leasing, we'll do it."

House Panel Backs Pact

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — The House Ways and Means Committee today unanimously approved President Carter's legislation to implement the new world trade agreements. The legislation now goes to the full House, where Ways and Means chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., said that it will probably be taken up July 10.

EEC Parley Agrees to Hike Farm Prices, Except Milk

LUXEMBOURG, June 21 (UPI) — EEC agriculture ministers agreed today to raise farm prices, except for milk, 1.5 percent, officials said, and approved Britain's request for a 5-percent devaluation of the "green" pound.

The ministers, who have been discussing the price package since Monday, also decided to keep the tax on milk deliveries to dairies at the 0.5-percent level. The tax, called a co-responsibility levy, is to discourage farmers from increasing milk deliveries.

The EEC Commission, which had proposed a complete price freeze for the 1979-80 marketing year and a solid increase in the milk tax, made it clear that it was not happy with the decisions.

Finn Olav Gundelach, the commissioner for agriculture, said that it was "quite clear the package will not solve the problems" facing the Common Market in the agricultural field. He said that today's decisions would cost the community $1.3 billion more than the commission proposals.

The commission had calculated that its proposals would have entailed a budgetary saving of $97.5 million this year and $390 million in the next few years.

The community has a "butter mountain" of about 450,000 tons, and a stockpile of about 440,000 tons of skimmed milk powder. The ministers agreed to review the situation in the fall if the surpluses continue to grow.

The ministers agreed that monetary compensations, which are used to offset fluctuations of national currencies against the common unit of account used to fix farm prices, will be cut by 1 percent in West Germany and 0.5 percent in the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

In countries whose currencies have risen against the unit of account, the monetary compensations are used as an export subsidy, while in countries where the currencies have dropped, they act as an export tax, thus trying to eliminate any competitive disadvantages or advantages resulting from monetary fluctuations.

Common Market countries have agreed to phase out these monetary compensatory amounts, but the strong currency countries have opposed any drastic cuts without an equivalent rise in prices paid to farmers as otherwise farmers' incomes would go down.

Formal terms of the devaluation of Britain's "green" pound — the currency in which U.K. farm trade with the EEC is expressed — will be announced when the meeting ends. The move will mean higher incomes for U.K. farmers but dearer food prices for consumers. Italy has asked for a 4-percent devaluation of the "green" lira and France wants a 1½-percent devaluation of the "green" franc.

West Germany and the three Benelux countries are expected to revalue their green currencies by 1 and 0.5 percent, respectively. Officials said all the changes were likely to be approved.

News and Notes

Iran ended a contract with Anaconda for construction of mining facilities in southeastern Iran, the state radio reported Thursday. The radio said investigations into the Anaconda contract showed that the U.S. firm had failed to keep promises on the speed of completion of the projects. It said a consortium of Fried. Krupp of West Germany and Mechim of Belgium, a Union Miniere subsidiary, was asked to complete construction of a $135-million copper refinery at the Sarcheshmeh complex.

* * *

AEG Telefunken group turnover slipped 5 percent in the first five months of this year, chairman Walter Cipa reports. But he says this trend is not representative for all of 1979, in which AEG expects a domestic sales rise of between 2-to-3 percent. Group incoming orders rose 3 percent in the first five months. Mr. Cipa expects this order growth to stagnate towards the end of the year, but owing to structural changes, foreign business and the consumer products and consumer oriented branches will show positive growth rates by then, he says. Nevertheless, as forecast last month, he still expects the domestic group to report a loss on top of last year's net loss of 346.6 million Deutsche marks.

* * *

Volvo of Sweden and Valmet Oy of Finland tentatively have agreed to jointly produce and market a "Nordic" tractor for the 1980s and to cooperate on forest machinery, Volvo said. The agreement will be submitted to workers, as required in Sweden, and to directors of the two concerns. Production of a common range of farm tractors, totaling more than 10,000 tractors annually, will be shared.

* * *

Reed Paper must achieve profits of $Can.25 million each year until 1985 before it can pay dividends, president Donald MacIver told a committee of the Ontario government. The committee has been attempting to force Reed to begin a pollution control program at its pulp and paper mill at Dryden. Reed earned $Can.4.6 million in 1978, up from a loss of $Can.19.9 million, before extraordinary items, in 1977. Reed has paid no dividends on common stock since October, 1976, and none on preferred stock since July, 1977.

* * *

F.W. Woolworth chairman Edward Gibbons said that he would not necessarily oppose any tender offer from Loews Corp. for the company's stock. But he said that he could not yet say whether any takeover bid would be in the best interest of shareholders. On June 5, Woolworth said that it had received notification that Loews might acquire up to 15 percent of its stock on the open market or otherwise. At the time, Loews owned about 500,000 to 600,000 of Woolworth's 29 million shares.

Company Reports

United States

Beatrice Foods

First Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	2,000.	1,700.
Profits	72.15	63.67
Per share	0.70	0.66
Share dil.	0.67	0.64

Commonwealth Edison

Year May 31	1979	1978
Revenue	2,600.	2,300.
Profits	308.74	275.22
Per Share	2.94	2.99

Jim Walter

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	508.40	447.70
Profits	26.16	23.62
Per Share	1.51	1.36
Share dil.	1.45	1.31
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,400.	1,220.
Profits	69.10	58.34
Per Share	3.98	3.35
Share dil.	3.84	3.24

U.S. Shows Current Surplus

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The United States registered a $157-million surplus in its international transactions in the first quarter, the first current-account surplus since the $324 million in the fourth quarter of 1976, the Commerce Department reported today.

It also revised its estimate of the current-account deficit for past quarters, narrowing the red ink total to a seasonally adjusted $313 million in last year's final period from the originally reported $1.34 billion. The deficit for all of 1978 was cut to $13.9 billion from the $15.96 billion previously reported.

The 1978 revisions mean that the year is no longer a record — the $14.1-billion deficit of 1977 was wider.

U.S. officials have been projecting a current-account deficit of $10 billion to $11 billion this year, but a department analyst said he would anticipate officials would want to rethink those estimates in light of the first-quarter performance. He said it appears the current-account is moving toward surplus more rapidly than had been anticipated.

Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon said that he was greatly encouraged by the current-account surplus. Significantly, four-fifths of the swing was in the merchandise trade account, with exports rising 34 percent and imports only 11 percent. "These data provide concrete evidence of the substantial improvement in the fundamentals of our position," Mr. Solomon said.

U.S. assets abroad, which had risen $30.3 billion in the fourth quarter, rose $6.2 billion in the first quarter, the department said. Claims on foreigners by U.S. banks fell $5.8 billion in the latest quarter, compared with a record increase of $22 billion in the previous quarter. The department attributed the shift to repayment of some previous dollar borrowings in light of the dollar's appreciation during the quarter, and to higher interest rates in the United States than abroad and the usual reversal of year-end transactions.

Foreign assets in the United States increased $4.3 billion in the first quarter after rising $29.2 billion in the fourth quarter. The slowdown resulted from an $8.5-billion reduction in foreign official assets, reflecting intervention sales of dollars by several foreign central banks to support their own currencies, the department said. Foreign official assets rose $18.8 billion in the fourth quarter.

White House Rejects Bid To Ease Auto Fuel Rules

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — Citing the gasoline crisis, the Carter administration yesterday rejected automobile industry demands to weaken federal fuel efficiency standards for passenger cars in the early 1980s.

"I've got people all over this city in gas lines blocks long," Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said in announcing the government's decision. "We've got to maintain mobility in this country. We are in an energy crunch and it will continue." He said that the nation will save 7.7 billion gallons of gasoline by keeping the standards.

The decision was made despite months of industry lobbying to weaken the standards, including visits to the White House by the top executives of Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

ago that they could meet the standards, which call for new car fleets to average 27.5 miles per gallon by 1985. In recent months, however, lobbyists have attempted to per-

The automakers told the Department of Transportation two years suade the administration that the cost of meeting the standards would be highly inflationary when reflected in new car costs.

Transportation Department officials said that the White House was partially receptive to those arguments, because General Motors has been the largest and strongest supporter of the administration's wage and price guidelines. But ultimately Mr. Adams and Joan Claybrook, administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, held firm. Supported by the fuel crisis, they were able to preserve the standards despite pressure from the White House and the Commerce Department, which had publicly supported industry arguments.

NYSE Up, Money Data Off, Orders Rise

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 21 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced in active trading today, after being pleasantly surprised by news the U.S. current-account was in surplus in the first quarter.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported durable goods orders rose 2.3 percent in May after a revised 8.2-percent fall in April — revised from the decline of 8.7 percent reported a month ago. However, orders for non-defense capital goods were up just 0.7 percent. Analysts said the figures for the non-defense sector did not upset the view that the economy may be slowing.

Investors hope a slower pace of economic activity will ease upward pressures on interest rates.

Stepped up orders for motor vehicles and parts and fabricated metal products were largely responsible for the $1.8-billion increase in orders to $79 billion. Some $1 billion of the increase was in transportation equipment, with the biggest part of the gain in motor vehicles and parts. Most of the remaining $800 million increase was attributed to the fabricated metals industries.

After the close, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported that the narrowly-defined money supply, M-1, fell $2.6 billion in the latest week after last week's record $6.9-billion rise, producing an increase in the quarter ended Wednesday of 9.7 percent. The more broadly-defined M-2 was off $800 million after rising $8 billion a week earlier, for a quarterly rise of 9.7 percent also.

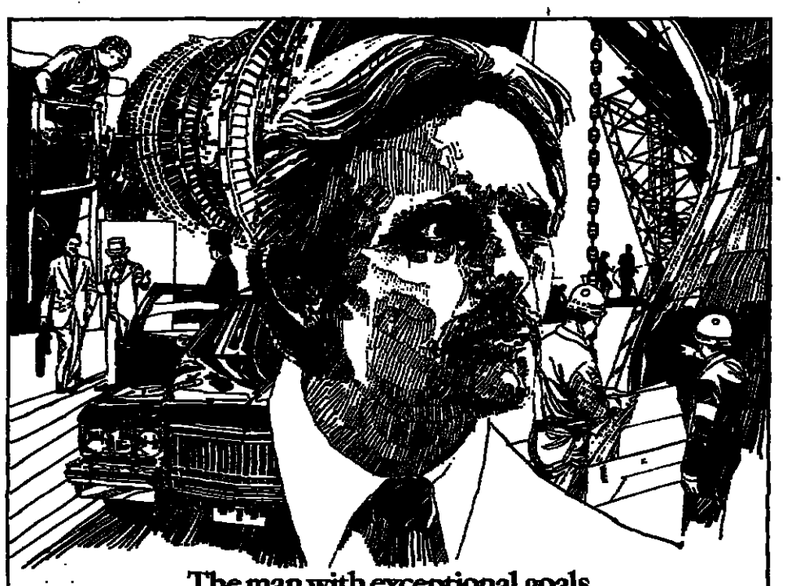
The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.81 at 843.64. Winners led losers 872-to-570.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 36 million shares from yesterday's 33.79 million.

IBM gained ⅝ to 73½, its best performance in several days. AT&T added ⅛ at 58, GM ⅜ at 60⅛. Du Pont 1¼ at 130½ and Exxon ⅜ at 51⅛.

Exxon began its bid for the

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 8)



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes TDB exceptional? Our bank in New York, for example.

Republic National Bank of New York — the 47th largest bank in the U.S., in terms of deposits, and still moving up. In fact, our New York subsidiary is one of the fastest growing banks in America today.

TDB banks continue to grow because, quite simply, we serve our clients exceptionally well. And we do that in a number of ways.

To begin with, at TDB we concentrate on the things we do best, such as trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Secondly, our clients benefit from TDB's worldwide network of affiliates and correspondent banks. That includes not only the major financial centers, such as Geneva, London and Paris, but also a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

So if you require exceptional banking facilities in the U.S., or most of the world's other financial centers, TDB Group banks are ready to serve you.

Trade Development Bank Holding Group: US$ 5.3 billion in assets; US$ 490 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 31.12.78.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 47th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		— A—A—A —							
39½	29⅞	ACF	2.24	6.4	7	561	34⅞	34¾	+ ¼
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	192	16⅝	16	16¼
32⅞	13	AM Intl	.28	1.8	6	128	15⅝	15½	15¾
14⅝	8⅞	APL	1	9.1		16	11¼	11	11 — ⅛
48⅝	32⅞	ARA	1.64	4.6	7	48	35⅝	35¼	35⅝ + ⅛
31⅝	20¼	ASA	1.40	5.1		150	27½	27¼	27⅝ + ⅛
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.3	5	49	11⅝	11¼	11⅝ — ⅛
34⅝	17	AVX	.50	1.6	10	45	32⅞	32¼	32¼ — ½
40	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.9	14	949	35¼	34¼	35 + ⅝
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.28	6.7	5	8	17⅞	17½	17⅞ + ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDm	.04	1.0	6	18	4	3⅞	3⅞
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e	11.		19	11⅝	11	11¼
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.9	7	32	5¾	5	5¼ + ⅛
32¾	28⅝	AdmUL	s1.80	5.7	5	953	32	31⅝	31⅝ — ⅝
26¾	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	4.8	5	65	25⅝	24¾	25¼ + ¾
4	2	Aileen			13		2⅝	2¾	2¾
31⅞	23½	AirPrd	.60	1.9	10	362	31	30½	30⅞ + ¾
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.6	10	25	21⅞	21½	21⅝ — ⅛
15	11¼	Alcoa	.80	6.5	7	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼
9⅝	7¾	AlaP dpt.87		11.		21	8¼	8	8⅛ + ¼
95	78	AlaP pf	9	11.		z10	82	82	82 +1
111	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z130	99	99	99
86¾	72	AlaP pf	8.16	11.		z870	77	73	77 +3½
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z100	73½	73½	73½
17	13⅝	Alasco	1.40	9.7	7	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝ + ¼
23¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.8	16	753	u24¼	23⅝	23¾ +1⅜
45⅝	23½	Albany	1	2.4	11	56	42⅝	41½	41¾ — ⅝
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	9	6	7½	7½	7½
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.1	8	12	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞ + ⅛
38⅝	26¾	AlcanA	2	5.9	4	707	34⅝	33¾	33⅞ — ⅝
31⅝	22⅝	AlcaStd	1.40	5.6	5	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ — ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	5.2	6	82	7¾	7⅝	7⅝ — ¼
27	17	AlleCo	1	4.1	7	41	25	24½	24⅝ — ⅜
27¼	25¼	AllsCh	pf2.86	11.		32	27	26⅝	26⅞ — ⅛
15	6½	AllegAir			3	1132	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞ — ⅝
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.0		33	23⅝	23¼	23⅝ — ½
20⅝	13¼	AllgLd	1.28	6.8	6	42	18⅝	18¼	18⅝ — ¼
37½	30.	AllgL pf	3	8.7		1	34½	34½	34½ + ¼
23⅝	21	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	11.		22	17¼	16⅞	17⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s 1	5.9	8	242	16⅞	16½	16⅞
35	20⅞	Allemn	.60	2.3	10	273	27¼	26	26 —1
41¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.9	8	1086	34¼	33¾	34 + ¼
13⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	7.3	7	21	11½	11	11 — ½
17⅞	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.5	20	11	17⅝	17¼	17⅝ — ⅛
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.50	6.3	6	117	24⅛	23⅞	24 — ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	AllsCh	1.80	5.1	6	332	35⅝	34¼	35½ +1
16⅝	11⅛	AllrAu	.60b	4.0	9	59	15⅛	15	15⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.1	7	2	17½	17½	17½
54¾	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.5	5	359	54⅝	53¼	53¼ —1⅜
21	13⅝	AmlSug	1	5.7	17	157	17⅝	17½	17½ — ⅜
38¼	27½	Amax	s		10	754	u39½	37⅞	38 +1⅜
137⅝	87¼	Amax	pf5.25	3.8		1	140	140	140 +2⅝
52	38⅝	Amax	pf 3	5.6		131	u53¼	51½	53¼ +1¾
24⅞	14	Amcord	1.40	6.6	6	51	21½	21	21¼
25¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.8	6	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼ — ¼
42	31	Amrc	pf2.40	7.0		1	37¼	37¼	37¼
44¼	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.2	8	3051	43½	42⅝	43½ + ⅜
102	56	AHes	pf3.50	3.7		77	95½	94⅝	95¼ + ¼
19¾	10½	AmAir	.40	3.7	2	604	11	d10⅝	10⅝ + ⅝
9¼	4	AmAir	wt			87	4½	4⅛	4¼
22⅝	18⅝	AAir	pf 2.18	11.		56	19¼	19	19¼ + ⅛
20⅞	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	6.3	6	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.6	7	108	59½	59⅛	59⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	23¼	ABrd	pf1.70	6.1	13	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ¼
33⅛	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.75	8.4	18	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
32	28¼	ABrd	pf2.67	8.4	36	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
43¼	32¼	ABdcst	1.20	3.1	8	346	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛ — ¼
20½	13¼	ABldM	.70	5.2	6	14	13⅝	13½	13½ — ⅛
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.3	6	56	38⅝	38	38⅝ + ⅛
22¼	19¾	ACan	pf1.75	8.4		2	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ACentry				2	5¼	5¼	5¼
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60	6.2	8	349	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝ — ⅜
14⅛	8⅝	ADistl				176	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛ + ¼
36	23½	ADT	1.08	4.9	8	325	22⅝	d21⅝	22 — ½
11¼	8¾	ADualVI	.84a	7.8		2	10¾	10¾	10¾
24½	19⅞	AEIPw	2.18	10.	9	634	21½	21¼	21⅜
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.0	8	771	35⅞	35	35⅞ + ⅜
17⅛	8¾	AFomil	.60	5.1	5	131	12	11⅞	11⅞ — ¼
23⅝	19	AGlBd	2e	9.6		25	21	20⅝	20⅝ + ⅛
19½	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.4		7	19½	19⅛	19⅛ + ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.0	5	565	u33	32¼	32⅞ + ⅜
48⅝	29	AGin	pf1.80	4.4		238	u40¼	40	40¼ + ⅝
32⅝	23	AGin	pf .90	2.8		3	u32½	32½	32½ + ¼
13⅛	9⅝	AHerit	LF .48	3.7	8	6	13	12⅞	13 + ⅝
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.8	5	103	16⅝	16¼	16⅝ + ¼
32½	24⅝	AHoms	1.50	5.4	12	1164	28	27¾	27¾ — ⅜
33⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.8	12	493	29	28½	29 + ½
13⅛	6⅝	AmInvst	.30c	3	575	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
35⅞	18	AMI	.80	2.6	10	299	30⅝	29⅝	30¼ + ⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs		3	575	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
47	36	AmNtR	3.20	7.7	8	190	41⅝	41½	41⅝
28½	24⅝	ASLFI	n.60a	2.3	6	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
16⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.1	94	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ — ⅛
53⅛	39	AStand	3	6.2	6	323	48⅝	48½	48½ — ⅛
9⅝	6	AStenl	.32	4.4	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
56⅝	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.1	8	18	55½	55¼	55¼ + ⅛
64⅝	57	ATT	5	8.6	7	2564	58⅝	57⅞	58 + ⅛
67⅝	60¾	ATT pf	4	6.5		10	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞ — ¼
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.7		220	47½	47⅝	47⅝ — ⅛
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	7.7		211	48⅝	48⅝	48¾
13⅝	10¼	AWstWk	.88	6.7	5	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ — ⅛
17⅝	14⅞	AWat	pfl.43	8.3		z700	17¼	17¼	17¼
14	11¼	AWat	pfl.25	11.		z130	12	11⅞	11⅞ — ½
14¼	12	AWa	Spf1.25	9.1		z120	13¾	13¾	13¾ + ⅜
22⅝	15½	Ameron	1	5.4	6	12	18⅝	18¼	18⅝ — ⅜
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.4	5	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
37⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.4	9	42	33¼	32⅞	33⅛ + ⅜
20⅞	15⅝	AmTac	1.20	6.2	6	19	19⅝	19½	19½
40	29½	AMPinc	.76	2.1	12	221	35½	35¼	35⅝ + ¼
16½	13⅛	Ampco	.60	4.2	7	5	14¼	14¼	14¼ + ¼
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex		10	255	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp		17	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	7.2	12	118	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝ — ⅜
7⅞	6⅝	Amst pf	.48	9.9		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
45	29¼	Amsted	2	5.3	7	194	38⅝	37¾	37¾ — ½
19¼	14¼	Analog	s		15	68	18	17⅝	18 + ⅜
18⅝	14⅝	AnchrH	s1.20	6.7	5	28	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞ + ⅜
26	18⅝	AndClov	1.12	5.6	7	70	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.6	6	18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
15½	8½	Anixter	.40	2.7	7	46	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
24⅞	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.7	10	750	24¼	23⅞	24 — ⅛
22½	7¾	ApldDia		8		263	9⅛	8¾	9 + ⅛
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		10	74	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞ — ¼
26⅝	17½	ArcanaC	1.12	4.5	7	18	24¾	24½	24¾ + ½
23	12¾	ArchD	.20b	.9	12	2247	u23¼	22⅞	22⅞ + ¾
11¾	6	ArcElnt	.10e	1.1	15	35	8⅞	8¾	8⅞ — ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	ArizPS	1.88	9.7	7	95	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
114	104½	ArizPsf	10.70	10.		z10	107	107	107
18½	9	ArkBst	.60b	6.4	6	42	9⅝	9¼	9⅝ — ⅛
39	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.7	9	421	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty				535	2¼	2	2¼ + ¼
8	5¼	Armada		7	8	26	7	6⅝	7 + ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.5	4	260	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.6		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ — ¼
21⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	841	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝ + ⅜
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.4	4	313	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ + ¼
23⅞	15¼	AroCarb	1b	4.5	7	15	22¼	22	22 — ⅛
19¼	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.0	7	67	19¼	18⅝	19¼ + ½
19⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.8	4	52	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝
31⅝	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.0		28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛ — ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco	.80	4.2	6	513	19½	19	19⅛ — ¼
45½	31	AshOil	s 2	5.0	6	304	40½	39⅝	39⅝ — ¾
22½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.3	7	62	18⅛	17⅝	18
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	5.7	5	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74	9.4	8	53	18⅝	18⅝	18½
66½	47⅞	AtRich	2.80	4.4	9	1512	64⅝	63⅛	64⅛ + ⅜
225	162½	AtRc pf	3	1.4		2	218½	214	218½ +5¼
79	57	AtRc pf	2.80	3.7		9	77	75½	76½ + ½
16⅛	9½	AtlasCp				106	17⅝	15½	17¼ +1¾
36¾	27¼	AutoDis	.64	1.9	16	114	33⅝	33⅛	33⅞ + ¼
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.28	5.2	3	653	23⅝	22¾	23⅛ + ½
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.1		1	59½	59½	59½ — ½
19½	12⅝	Avnet	.52	3.2	8	77	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝ — ½
23⅞	13¼	Avnet	.80	4.2	6	69	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.9	12	505	47⅝	46⅞	47⅛ + ¼
		— B—B—B —							
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				60	2½	2⅜	2½ + ¼
11⅝	6⅝	Bache	.40a	4.0	5	666	10⅝	9½	10 + ¼
42⅞	25½	Bakrinf	.60	1.4	14	380	42½	42¼	42¼
21⅝	17⅝	BaldwU	1.20	3.9	8	42	30⅝	30½	30½
46⅝	35⅝	BldU pf	2.04	4.6		10	45½	45½	45½ — ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.4	6	51	22½	22⅛	22⅛ — ½
48	31⅝	BallyMf	s.10	.2	32	4363	47½	43½	43⅝ —2½
27⅞	21⅝	BaltGE	2.44	9.8	7	54	25	24¾	24⅞
52⅝	45	BaltP	4.50	9.6		z400	47	47	47 +1½
26¼	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.4	5	2	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
16⅝	11¼	Bandag	.60	4.0	8	79	15⅛	15	15
31⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.4	5	56	25	24⅞	24⅞
42½	25	BanP pf	2	5.8		3	34½	34½	34½ +1¼
38	30⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.5	5	27	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝ — ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	BkNH	1.04	7.4	5	23	14	13⅞	13⅞
29⅝	22	BnkAm	1.32	4.9	7	571	26⅝	26¼	26¼ + ⅛
39¼	32⅝	BankTr	3	7.8	6	125	38½	38⅛	38¼ + ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	9.0		1	27¾	27¾	27¾
51⅝	45⅛	BkTr pf	4.22	8.7		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝ + ¼
21¼	8⅛	Banner	.12	1.1	8	61	11¼	10½	11 + ⅜
34½	21¼	Barber	1.60	4.7	8	39	35	34¼	34¼ — ⅜
18⅝	10¼	BordCR	.32	2.7	18	68	12	11⅞	12 + ⅛
28	20⅝	BarnGp	1.20	4.5	6	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝ + ¼
17¾	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.8	10	26	16	15⅝	15⅞ — ¼
65¾	50	BaleaMf	.80	1.3	34	3	63	62⅝	63⅝ + ⅛
54¼	34⅝	BaushL	1.72	4.4	7	96	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝ — ⅛
49⅝	33⅝	BaxTrv	.58	1.2	14	94	41⅝	41½	41½ + ¼
6¼	3⅝	BayColP				75	118	6	5⅝ 6 + ¼
21⅝	18⅝	BayStG	2	9.7	6	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝ + ¼
38	25	Bearing	.80	2.3	10	102	35	34	34⅝ + ⅜
28¼	20⅝	BeatFd	1.20	5.6	8	547	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛ + ⅛
58½	43⅝	BeatF	pf3.28	7.6		124	44½	44¼	44½ + ⅛
25⅝	20	Beckm	.28	1.2	15	111	24¼	24	24
39⅝	30⅝	BecInD	.84	2.5	11	224	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛ + ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.4	8	1396	27½	26¼	27 + ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Beker			13	74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
27½	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.2	8	156	36¼	36¼	36½ — ⅜
26½	19⅝	Belden	1.60	6.5	5	4	24½	24½	24½ — ⅛
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.2	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	5.5	9	49	17½	17¼	17¼
9⅛	5⅛	BellInd	.12b	1.6	5	81	7⅝	7⅝	7½ + ¼
19⅞	18⅝	BellCd	s s1.52			8	18½	d18⅝	18½ — ⅛
25	19⅝	Bemis	1.40	5.6	6	50	u25⅛	25	25 + ⅛
43⅛	33⅝	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	178	38⅝	38½	38½ — ¼
85½	68½	Bendix	pf 3	3.9		2	77	77	77
26⅝	20½	BenfCp	2	8.1	6	694	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝ + ¼
52	43	Benef	pf4.50	10.		220	44½	44½	44½
5⅝	2⅝	BenefB	—		8	292	3⅛	3	3⅛ + ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			12	52	6½	6⅛	6½ + ⅜
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	5	100	22½	22⅛	22⅝ — ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	BethSt	1.40	6.3	3	343	22⅝	22	22⅝
46⅝	29⅝	BigThr	.80	2.0	14	174	39⅛	38¼	39¼ + ½
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.6	9	23	17⅝	17¼	17¼
33⅝	17⅝	BisFSL	1	3.3	6	43	31	30⅛	30½
23⅝	15⅝	BlackDr	.68	3.1	11	286	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.4	6	57	29	28⅝	29 + ½
19¼	13¼	BlissL	1.10	6.3	7	25	17½	17⅛	17⅛
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.36	6.1		53	22¼	22	22¼ + ¼
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.40	6.4	6	185	25¼	25	25⅛ + ⅛
10	5⅛	Bluebrd	.28	2.9	6	49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ + ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	BobbleBr			4	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝ + ⅛
45⅝	37¼	Boeing	s 1	2.3	7	730	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞ + ¼
35⅝	23½	BolseC	1.50	4.6	6	146	33	32½	32⅝ — ⅛
21⅛	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.2	6	392	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛ — ⅜
34⅝	24	BorgW	2	6.4	5	468	31¼	30⅝	31⅛ + ½
9⅝	4⅝	Bormns	.10e	1.8	4	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — ¼
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	7	28	22⅞	22½	22¾ + ¼
93	78	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z250	80½	80	80 —1
12	10	BosE	pr1.17	11.		33	10½	10¼	10½ + ¼
15	12⅝	BosE	pr1.46	11.	7	13	12¾	12¾	12¾ + ⅛
18⅝	9¾	Bowlnk	.44	3.4	6	182	13¼	12⅞	13 + ⅛
46¾	28½	BrownC	.80	1.9	13	484	43½	40⅝	41⅝ —1⅛
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.20a	4.7	8	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.3	11	531	33⅝	32⅝	33¼ + ¼
45½	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.2		6	38¼	38¼	38¼ — ½
26	15¼	BritPet	.34e	1.3	7	599	26	25¼	26 +1⅛
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.7	8	188	16⅛	15⅞	16½ + ¼
23½	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	8.2	7	147	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅝ +1¼
26¾	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47	9.4		1	26¼	26¼	26¼
22¾	14⅞	BwnSho	.80b	4.3	5	16	19	18⅝	19 + ⅜
19¼	7¼	Brown	.36	2.9	4	53	15	14½	14¾ + ¼
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	7.7	5	21	23½	23¼	23½ — ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.40	4.3	10	x298	14	13⅞	13⅞ + ⅜
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	6.0	5	196	13½	13¼	13⅜ — ⅛
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk	pf2.48	8.5		4	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛ — ¼
37⅞	20	BrushW	1.80	5.2	7	85	35	34½	34⅝ — ¼
23	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.0	8	223	22⅝	22	22¼ + ¼
6½	5⅝	BudC	pf.60	10.		4	6	6	6 + ⅛
34⅝	22	BuffCo	1.80	5.2	7	7	34⅝	34¼	34¼ + ⅛
16	10	Bundy	1	6.3	6	380	u16⅝	15⅝	15¾ + ⅛
21	17⅝	BunkrH	1.90	5.8		19	19	18⅝	18⅝ + ⅛
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.5	7	34	24½	24¼	24¼ — ⅜
29⅝	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.1		10	24¾	24	24½ — ¼
22⅝	16⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.2	6	1212	17⅛	16⅝	17 — ¼
51½	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.5	6	650	u51⅝	50½	51¼ + ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	BrlNo	pf .55	8.0		11	7	6⅞	6⅞ — ⅛
50⅝	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.7		163	49⅝	49¼	49¼ + ⅜
26⅝	17½	Burndy	.80	3.7	9	5	23½	23½	23½ + ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	3.6		28-62	6	5⅛	5⅛ — ¼
88	64⅛	Burrgh	2	2.9	11	1014	69⅝	69⅛	69¼ + ⅜
20⅝	14.	Butlerin	s.80	3.9	8	31	28⅝	28½	28¾ — ⅛
15½	4⅝	Butles			71	108	12¼	11⅞	12¼ + ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
64⅝	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.4	7	174	48¼	48¼	48¼ — ⅜
11⅝	4¾	CCI		4		127	8⅝	8¼	8¼ — ⅛
25⅝	10	CI Rty	.20e	.8		147	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛ + ⅜
36⅝	29	CILCo	2.60	7.3	8	126	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛ + ⅛
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.3	11	95	10¼	10¼	10¼
14½	7⅝	CNA Fn		3		481	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝ + ⅜
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.6		99	16⅝	16½	16⅝ + ¼
12⅝	11⅝	CNA pf	1.06a	9.7		22	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛ + ⅛
55	46¼	CPC	3	5.8	8	162	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝ + ¼
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		Hamstk	1.10a	3.2	11	286	34½	33½		34	+ ⅜
		Handa	.37c	1.4	24	64	25⅞	25½		25⅝	+ ⅛
		Hanwil	2.20	3.2	7	1414	70⅞	69¼		69⅝	+ ⅛
		HaovU	1.24	5.4	6	36	23¼	22⅞		23	+ ½
		Horizon				354	7⅝	7½		7½	+ ⅛
		HosCp	.50	1.6	12	165	31½	31⅛		31¼	
		HostInt	.60	3.7	6	108	16⅝	16⅜		16⅝	— ¼
		HousM	1.40	4.5	7	26	31½	31⅜		31⅜	
		HousFb	.36	6.1	17	48	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	+ ⅛
		HousF	1.45	7.4	6	257	19¾	19¼		19⅝	+ ⅜
		HouF	pf2.50	7.7		2	32½	32½		32½	+ ¼
		HousIn	2.36	7.6	7	158	31½	30¾		31⅛	+ ⅜
		HousNG	1.10	3.6	9	338	30½	29⅞		30¼	
		HowdJn	.44	3.1	9	3176	14⅝	14		14⅝	+ ⅜
		Hubbrd	1.64	8.9	10	13	18⅝	18½		18½	— ⅛
		HudsMn	0.30e		7	19	18	18		19	+1
		Huffy	.68	3.4	9	223	20	19⅝		19⅝	+ ⅛
		HughTl	.92	1.8	10	1353	51⅛	50⅛		50¼	— ¼
		Human	.35	2.5	14	233	29⅝	29¼		29⅝	+ ¼
		Huma	pf2.50	11.		68	22⅝	22½		22½	— ⅜
		HuntCh	.40	2.9	10	152	14¼	13⅞		14	+ ¼
		HuntIR				37	15⅝	14½		15⅛	+ ¼
		HuntEF	.80	4.7	4	36	17⅛	16¾		17	+ ¼
		Huvck	.72	5.9	9	723	12⅝	12⅛		12¼	
		ICInd	1.84	6.5	5	340	28½	28		28¼	+ ¼
		ICIn	pf3.50	7.9		80	44⅝	43⅝		44⅛	+ ⅝
		ICN				116	5	4¾		4⅞	
		INACp		6.5	5	417	46⅛	45⅝		46	— ⅝
		INACp	pf1.90	7.6		5	u24⅞	24¼		24⅝	+ ¼
		INAIn	1.62	9.5		8	17	16⅞		17	
		IU Int	.95	7.4	35	275	12⅞	12¾		12⅞	+ ⅛
		IUInt	A			5	38½	38½		38½	— ⅞
		IUInt	pf1.25	6.3		3	20	20		20	— ¼
		IUInt	pf1.36	8.6		17	16¼	15¾		15¾	— ½
		IdahoP	2.28	8.9	10	30	25⅝	25½		25⅝	
		IdealB	1.60	6.6	6	103	24⅝	24¼		24¼	+ ⅛
		IdealT				30	6	5¾		5¾	— ¼
		IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	98	22¾	22½		22⅝	— ⅛
		IlPow	pf2.35	9.4		z940	24⅞	23⅞		24⅝	+1¼
		IlPow	pf4.12	9.3		z40	44½	44½		44½	—1¾
		ITW	1	3.6	9	98	28	27½		28	+1
		ImpChe	1	4.0	5	115	25¼	24⅝		25¼	+ ⅛
		INCO	.40	2.9	55	645	20½	20¼		20⅝	+ ¼
		IncCap				40	7	7		7	
		IndIM	pf 12	12.		z70	105	104		104	
		IndIM	pf2.13	10.		4	20⅝	20⅝		20⅝	— ½
		IndIM	pf2.25	11.		2	21⅝	21⅝		21⅝	
		IndGas	2.40	8.8	5	2	27⅛	27⅛		27⅛	
		IndIPL	2.12	9.3	8	15	23	22⅞		23⅛	
		IndNat	1.44	8.3	5	16	17½	17¼		17¼	— ¼
		Inexco	.74	.4	27	1265	u24	22⅞		24	+1⅛
		IngerR	3.16	6.3	7	424	51	50⅝		50⅝	—1
		IngR	pf 2.35	7.3		28	33	32¼		32¼	— ½
		InarTec	.80	3.3	8	1	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	— ⅛
		InlnSt	2.80a	7.5	5	72	38	37⅝		37⅝	— ⅜
		InsInco	.94b	7.8	5	49	12¼	12		12¼	+ ⅛
		InsIlc	pf1.25	8.1		19	15½	15⅛		15⅛	— ⅛
		InstInvTr				3	2	2		2	
		Integon	.44a	1.9	9	775	23½	22⅝		22⅝	— ¼
		IteAse	1.92a	9.5		15	20½	20¼		20¼	
		Interco	2.40	5.9	6	28	40⅝	40⅝		40⅝	— ⅝
		Intrlk	2.20	8.5	15	58	26	26		26	
		IntAlum	.40	5.3	6	35	11⅝	11⅛		11⅜	— ⅛
		IBM	3.44	4.7	13	4492	74½	72⅞		72⅞	+ ⅝
		IntFlav	.80	3.9	13	499	20⅝	20⅛		20⅝	+ ⅜
		IntHarv	2.30	5.9	5	291	39⅝	38⅝		39¼	+ ½
		IntMin	3	6.3	7	100	47⅞	47½		47¾	
		IntMult	1.20	6.0	7	32	20	19⅝		20	+ ⅛
		IntPopr	2.20	4.9	6	256	45⅛	44½		44⅝	+ ½
		IntRect	.25	1.8	7	53	14⅛	13⅝		13⅝	+ ⅛
		IntTT	2.20	7.6	6	1328	29⅛	28⅝		29	
		IntTT	pfJ 4	8.4		6	47⅞	47⅞		47⅞	— ¼
		IntTT	pfK 4	8.5		60	47	46½		46½	+ ⅛
		IntTT	pfKD 5	9.2		1	54½	54½		54½	+ ½
		IntTT	pf2.25	6.2		3	36¼	36¼		36¼	+ ¼
		IntTT	pf4.50	8.8		23	51½	51		51	— ¼
		Intrpce	1.30	7.6	5	7	17⅛	17		17⅛	+ ⅛
		IntrpGp	1.60	4.4	8	3	36⅝	36⅝		36⅝	
		IntstPw	1.50	10.	9	32	14⅞	14½		14½	— ⅛
		InPw	pf2.28	10.		z810	22	21⅞		22	— ⅜
		Intrwoy	.80	1.9	7	31	41½	41½		41½	+ ⅛
		IowaBf	s.52	2.4	7	374	22⅝	21⅝		22	+ ⅜
		IowaEl	1.56	11.	7	18	14½	14		14½	+ ⅛
		IowlIG	2	10.	7	62	19½	19¼		19½	+ ⅛
		IowIll	pfZ.21	9.5		z100	24¼	24¼		24¼	
		IowaPL	2.52	9.8	7	77	25⅝	25⅝		25⅝	
		IowaPS	2.04	9.4	7	39	21⅞	21⅝		21⅝	
		IpcoHp	.12	2.1		59	5¾	5½		5¾	+ ⅛
		ItekCp			14	336	25⅝	24		24½	+ ½
		ItelCp	.80	6.9	3	1031	12	11⅞		11⅞	— ⅜
		Itel pf	1.44	11.		146	12⅞	12½		12⅝	— ⅜
		JmesF	1.20	5.9	9	8	20⅝	20¼		20¼	+ ⅜
		Jamswv	.08b	.9	4	54	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	— ⅛
		Jantzen	1	6.3	5	8	15¾	15¼		15¼	
		JapnF	1.56e	16.		69	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	
		JetPlt	1.20	3.6	9	26	33⅝	33⅝		33⅝	+ ⅛
		JerC	pf	4	11.	z390	37	36		36	+1
		JerC	pf	8	12.	z620	65½	65½		65½	—2
		JerC	pf13.50	12.		z860	109	109		109	
		JerC	pf 2.18	12.		21	18⅝	18⅝		18⅝	+ ⅛
		JewelC	1.68	7.0	6	25	24⅛	24⅛		24⅛	— ⅛
		Jewelcor			6	378	3⅞	3¼		3⅞	+ ½
		JhnMan	1.92	7.9	5	314	24⅝	24⅛		24⅝	
		JhnMn	pf5.40	8.5		540	63⅝	63⅝		63⅝	— ¼
		JohnJn	2	2.7	14	333	72⅞	72½		72⅞	+ ½
		JohnEF			14	9	7⅝	7⅝		7⅝	
		JohnCn	1.10	3.9	7	116	28¼	27⅝		28⅛	+ ⅛
		JonLan	.60	5.0	7	37	12⅛	12		12	— ⅛
		Jorgen	1.30	4.0	6	2	33	32⅝		32⅝	
		Jostens	1	5.2	9	19	19½	19⅛		19⅛	— ⅛
		JoyMfg	1.72	4.8	9	104	36	35½		35½	— ⅛
		KLM	1.35r	2.7	6	4	50	49⅝		50	+1⅜
		K mart	.84	3.0	10	691	27¾	27¼		27⅝	+ ⅜
		KaisrAl	1	5.1	5	253	20¼	19⅝		19⅝	— ½
		Kal 9pf4.75		6.3		2	75	75		75	
		KaisCe	1.40	5.9	4	198	23⅝	23¼		23⅝	+ ½
		KaiC pf	1.37	7.0		18	19½	19⅝		19½	+ ⅛
		KaiC pf	2.50	4.9		2	51	51		51	
		KaisrSt	1.50	4.2	14	400	36⅝	35⅝		35⅝	+ ½
		KaneMl	.28	3.9	8	13	7¼	7⅛		7⅛	
		Kaneb	.70	4.0	9	286	17⅝	17¼		17⅛	— ⅛
		KCtyPL	2.66	10.	7	66	26⅛	25⅞		25⅞	— ⅛
		KCPL	pf3.80	9.7		z70	39	39		39	+ ½
		KCPL	pf2.33	9.6		84	24⅛	24		24⅛	+ ⅛
		KCSoth	.90	3.6	6	55	25⅝	24¼		25	— ⅛
		KCSou	pf 1	9.5		z100	10½	10½		10½	
		KanGE	1.90	10.	8	41	18⅝	18⅛		18⅝	+ ¼
		KanNb	1.48b	7.4	7	8	20	19⅞		20	
		KanPL	1.96	10.	7	22	19¾	19½		19⅝	+ ⅛
		KaPL	pf2.23	9.4		2	23¾	23¾		23¾	
		Katylnd			4	1209	8	8		8	+1⅛
		Katy	pf 1.46	6.1		74	24¼	22		24	+2¼
		Kaufbr	.24	3.1	6	135	7⅞	7¾		7¾	
		Kauf pf	1.50	9.8		1	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	+ ½
		Keene	.40	2.5	6	28	15⅝	15¼		15¼	— ½
		Keller	.30b	2.6	7	71	11½	10⅝		11½	+ ½
		Kellogg	1.32	6.9	10	75	19¼	19		19¼	+ ¼
		Kellwd	1.12	9.0	10	9	12⅝	12½		12½	
		Kenmtl	1.32	3.0	8	10	43½	43¼		43½	+ ¼
		Kennct	1	4.3	37	441	23¾	23⅛		23½	+ ¼
		KyUtil	2.04	9.6	8	142	21¼	20⅝		21¼	+ ⅜
		KerrGs	.44	3.3	6	58	13½	13½		13½	— ⅛
		KerrM	1.55	3.0	10	240	51½	50½		51½	+ ⅜
		KeysCon			10	18	11⅛	10⅞		11⅛	+ ⅛
		KeysInt	s.48	2.7	11	13	17⅝	17⅛		17⅝	+ ⅜
		KiddeW	1.60	5.4	5	57	30½	29⅝		29⅝	+ ¼
		KimbCl	2.88	6.0	7	37	48⅝	48⅛		48⅛	
		KingDSt	.90	7.4	7	55	12⅝	11⅞		12⅝	
		Kirsch	1.25	6.6	5	21	18⅝	18⅝		18⅝	+ ⅛
		KnightRd	.70	3.3	9	107	21⅝	21		21	— ¼
		Koehrin	1	4.6	6	109	21⅝	21⅛		21⅝	+ ½
		Koeh pf	2.75	8.3		2	33	33		33	+ ½
		Kellmr	.64	2.0	10	84	u32⅛	31⅛		31⅞	+ ⅞
		Kopers	1.20	5.6	7	133	21⅝	21¼		21¼	
		Kopprpl	.4	9.4		z10	42½	42½		42½	
		Korcp	.34	2.0	7	59	16⅝	16¼		16¼	
		Kroff	3	6.3	7	68	47⅝	47		47¼	+ ⅛
		Kroehlr				118	13⅛	11¾		12⅝	+1
		Kroger	s1.76	5.8	6	180	30¼	19⅞		30½	+ ½
		Kuhlm	.80a	5.5	5	8	14⅝	14⅝		14⅝	— ⅛
		Kysor	.80	6.1	4	32	13⅛	13		13⅛	+ ⅛
		LFE	.10r	1.2	7	34	8⅝	8½		8½	+ ⅛
		LTV			2	387	10⅛	9⅞		9⅞	— ½
		LTVA	.32t	2.1		1	15¼	15¼		15¼	+ ¼
		LTV	pf 1			1	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	— ⅛
		LaQuint	1.08f	12.3		171	9	8⅝		8⅝	
		LacGas	1.84	8.7	7	16	23	22⅝		23	+ ⅛
		LamSe	1	3.8	7	181	u27⅛	26		26⅝	+ ⅜
		LameBry	1	5.9	8	167	18½	17		17	— ⅝
		Lanier	.50	1.6	13	32	31¼	30⅝		31¼	+ ⅜
		LawCh	.60	4.8	14	40	12½	12⅝		12⅝	
		LearSg	1.04	5.2	4	76	20⅝	19½		19⅝	+ ⅛
		LearS	pf2.25	4.5		11	50⅛	49½		49½	+1
		LswTrn s	1.20	5.4	6	6	22⅝	22¼		22¼	— ¼
		LeeEnt	.22	3.3	17	17	22	21⅝		22	+ ½
		Leesona	1.16	4.4	7	46	u26½	25⅝		26¼	+ ⅝
		LehWalInd			6	20	1⅝	1⅜		1⅜	— ⅛
		Lehman	1.31e	13.		183	10½	10⅛		10⅛	
		Lennar	.40	2.8	6	401	u19¾	16⅝		19¾	+3
		LesFoy	.48	4.6	5	13	7⅝	7¼		7¼	
		LevFdC				194	18	18		18	
		LevFin	.75a	5.3		3	14¼	14¼		14¼	+ ¼
		LevStr	1.80	3.6	7	136	49⅝	49½		49⅝	
		LevItzF	.40	2.7	6	33	22⅝	22		22	— ⅛
		LOF	2.20	7.8	4	48	28	27⅝		27⅝	— ⅛
		LOF	pf 4.75	8.5		2	56	56		56	+ ½
		LibrtyLn			8	1214	2½	2		2½	+ ½
		LibtL	pf1.25	13.		65	9⅝	9¼		9¼	+ ½
		Lifemk	s.48	3.0	8	49	16⅛	15⅝		15¾	
		Ligatt	2.50	6.8	5	409	36⅝	34½		34½	+2
		Ligat	pf	7	9.2		z10	75		75	
		Ligat	pf5.25	6.4		1	82	82		82	+8
		LillyEli	1.80	3.3	13	987	55½	54⅝		54⅝	— ⅜
		LincNt	2.80	6.6	6	284	42⅝	42¼		42¼	— ½
		LincPl	1.80	10.		17	18	17⅞		17⅞	+ ⅛
		Lionel	.16	2.6	7	119	6⅛	6		6⅛	— ¼
		Litton	.50	2.1		936	28⅝	27⅝		28⅛	+ ⅜
		Litt	pfc			2	41⅛	41⅛		41⅛	+ ¼
		Litton	pf .2	10.		15	28⅛	28		28	
		Lockhd			5	342	22⅝	22		22¼	+ ¼
		Loctite	.44	1.7	11	22	25⅝	25⅝		25⅝	+ ⅜
		Loews	1.20	2.6	4	143	45⅝	45		45½	+ ½
		LomFn	.80	5.6	9	56	14⅝	14⅛		14⅛	— ⅛
		LomM	1.93	10.	10	14	19⅝	19⅝		19⅝	+ ¼
		LnStar	1.40	5.7	6	139	24⅝	24½		24⅝	+ ⅛
		LoneS	pf4.50	4.6		1	97	97		97	—3
		LILCo	1.70	10.	7	163	16⅝	16⅛		16⅝	+ ⅛
		LIL	pfJ 6.12	10.		z490	81¼	79		81¼	+3¾
		LIL	pfPZ.40	9.8		3	24⅝	24⅝		24⅝	
		LIL	pfQZ.47	9.7		19	25⅝	25⅝		25⅝	— ¼
		LongDr	.76	2.8	12	17	27⅛	27⅛		27⅛	— ⅛
		LoraCp	1	2.9	11	18	34⅝	34½		34⅝	
		LstLand	1.28	4.0	11	800	32¼	31⅝		32	+ ¼
		LaPac	.60b	2.8	7	154	21¼	21		21⅛	
		LouvGs	2	9.0	11	20	22⅝	22⅝		22⅝	
		Lowenst	.60	5.0	4	78	12⅝	11⅞		12	
		LubrzI	1.60	11.	8	163	44½	43½		44½	+ ⅜
		LuckyS	1	6.3	9	253	16⅛	15⅞		16	
		Ludlow	.60	3.3	19	1299	18⅝	17⅞		18¼	+1¼
		Lukens	.96	6.5	5	12	15⅝	14⅞		14⅞	— ¼
		LynCSys	.40	2.9	12	46	14⅝	14		14	— ¼
		MACOM	s.24	1.1	17	167	21⅝	20⅝		21⅛	— ⅛
		MCA	1.20	2.7	8	481	45⅝	44⅝		45	+ ⅞
		MEI	.40	3.8	8	69	13½	13⅛		13½	— ¼
		MGIC	1	3.7	9	z898	28	26		26⅝	+1
		MFAF	1	7.1	8	53	17⅛	16¾		17⅛	+ ⅜
		MacDn	.40	3.9	6	116	10⅝	10		10⅛	— ⅛
		Macke	.48	5.0	6	41	9⅝	9½		9⅝	
		Macmill	.72	3.8	11	868	18⅝	18½		18⅝	
		Macy	1.85	4.9	6	16	38	38		38	— ⅛
		MdsFd	1.29e	9.1		106	14⅛	14		14⅛	+ ⅛
		MagicCf	.60	6.2	5	79	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	+ ⅛
		MalenH	.96	3.4	10	51	28	28		28	
		Manhtn	.80b	3.9	3	174	7⅝	7⅝		7⅝	+ ⅛
		MnhLf	.30	3.8	11	74	8	7⅝		7⅝	
		MirHan	2.28	6.8	6	94	34	33½		33½	+ ⅛
		MAPCO	1.40	4.2	11	575	33⅝	32⅝		33¼	+ ½
		MaratM	s.80	2.5	9	1036	33¼	31⅞		32	— ½
		MaratO	s1.40	3.8	10	1070	36⅝	36¼		36½	+ ¼
		Maremt	1	2.5	11	280	40⅝	40⅝		40⅝	+ ⅛
		MarMid	.80	5.2	7	80	15½	15¼		15½	+ ⅛
		MarlonL	.64	5.1	10	90	12⅝	12¼		12⅝	+ ½
		MarkCh	.36	3.1	15	11	11⅝	11⅝		11⅝	+ ⅛
		Mark	pf1.20	8.3		19	14⅝	14½		14½	— ½
		Marlen	1	4.7	6	48	21⅝	21⅛		21⅛	+ ⅛
		MrtnMr	.14	1.0	11	417	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	
		MrshM	3.20	5.2	12	61	61½	61		61¼	— ¼
		MrshF	1.24	7.1	8	365	18⅝	17⅝		17½	+ ⅜
		MartM	2	5.7	6	87	35⅝	34⅝		34⅝	— ½
		MaryK	.48	2.8	12	27	16⅝	16⅝		16⅝	— ⅛
		Md Cup	.56	2.6	8	24	21⅝	21⅛		21⅛	+ ¼
		Masco	.60	2.6	9	115	23¼	22⅝		23¼	+1
		Masonit	1.20	4.8	8	124	25½	24⅝		25¼	+ ⅜
		MasM	1.36e	10.	10	71	13⅝	13		13⅝	
		MassyF	s			815	12⅝	11⅝		12⅝	+ ½
		MastCo	1.48	10.		28	16⅝	16⅝		16⅝	
		MatelCo	1.08	9.5		72	11⅝	11⅛		11⅛	+ ¼
		MatsuE	2	6.4	8	1	31⅛	31⅛		31⅛	— ⅛
		Mattel	.30e	3.4	7	1276	9⅛	8⅝		8⅝	— ⅛
		Mattel	wt			139	5⅛	5⅛		5⅛	+ ⅛
		MattelJ	pf wi			348	u25⅝	25⅝		25⅝	+ ⅜
		MayDS	1.40	5.1	7	234	27½	27⅛		27⅝	+ ⅛
		MayerO	1	4.2	9	72	23⅝	23½		23⅝	+ ½
		MaysJW			4	4	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	— ⅛
		Maytag	1.80	7.2	9	123	25⅝	25		25	— ⅜
		McDermt	1.20	6.5	9	484	18⅝	18⅝		18⅝	— ¼
		McDr	pf2.20	9.0		67	24⅝	24⅝		24⅝	+ ⅛
		McDr	pf2.68	9.4		5	28⅝	27⅝		27⅝	— ⅜
		McDnld	.54	1.2	12	682	48⅝	47⅝		48	+ ⅜
		McDonD	.75	3.0	6	1158	24⅝	24		24⅝	+ ⅜
		McDosh	1.32	4.4	5	6	29⅝	29⅝		29⅝	+ ¼
		McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	15	25⅝	25⅛		25⅝	— ⅛
		McGrH	1.28	5.1	9	404	25⅝	25		25⅛	— ½
		McIntyr	s			z1710	42½	41½		42½	+2
		McLean	.64	4.7	5	37	13⅝	13½		13⅝	— ¼
		McLout			3	19	10⅝	10⅝		10⅝	+ ⅜
		McMorO	.10		4	122	144	27		26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
		McNell	.80	5.9	6	32	13⅝	13⅝		13⅝	— ⅛
		Mead	1.60	6.1	5	202	26¼	25⅝		26⅛	+ ⅜
		MeadCx	.50	1.0	17	66	u48½	47⅝		47⅝	+ ⅜
		Medtrn	.48	1.1	14	494	u43	41⅞		42	+ ¼
		Melville	1.48	4.5	9	190	30⅝	30½		30⅝	+ ⅜
		Memorex			4	257	29¼	28½		28½	— ⅜
		MercStr	1a	2.7	5	54	37½	37		37	
		MerTax	s1.20	5.2	7	14	23¼	23¼		23¼	
		Merck	1.90	2.9	15	893	65½	64⅝		65	+ ¼
		MerdBh	1.20	4.3	6	4	28	27⅝		27⅝	— ¼
		MerrLy	.88	4.8	7	931	18⅝	18		18½	+ ¼
		MesoPet	.48	9	20	1816	54⅝	52⅝		54¼	+1⅛
		Mesab	1.44e	8.3	12	19	17⅝	17¼		17¼	— ⅛
		Mesta	.60a	3.3	35	9	18⅛	18		18	— ¼
		MGM s	.60	2.8	10	355	21½	21		21½	— ⅜
		Metrtn	2.40	4.2	8	12	57⅝	57⅝		57⅝	— ¼
		MitE	pfC3.90	12.		z100	32¼	32¼		32¼	
		MitE	pfG7.68	12.		z240	64	64		64	— ½
		MitE	pfI8.72	12.		z290	66½	65		66½	+1½
		MchGs	1.30b	.9	2	9	14⅛	14⅛		14⅛	
		MhWi	pf2.67	9.5		11	28⅝	27⅝		28⅛	+ ¾
		MhWi	pf2.72	8.4		1	25⅛	25⅛		25⅛	
		MdCTel	1.60	8.0	8	37	20¼	20		20¼	
		MdCT	pf2.06	8.2		1	25	25		25	+ ⅜
		MdSUt	1.52	10.	6	1656	15	14⅝		14⅝	
		MidRos	1.20	5.5	7	z450	u22	19⅝		21¾	+2
		MillerW	.90	4.2	8	734	21½	d20		21½	+ ½
		MilBrd	.80	3.1	8	115	26¼	25⅝		26⅛	+ ¼
		MilRoy	.30	1.5	13	21	19⅝	19⅝		19⅝	+ ¼
		MinnGs	1.84	8.9	5	7	20¼	20⅛		20⅛	— ¼
		MMM	2.40	4.2	11	465	57⅝	56⅝		57⅛	+ ½
		MinPL	1.94	9.3	5	45	28⅝	28½		28⅝	+ ⅜
		MirroCo	.56	7.3	11	77	13

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 13)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅝	16	TexInd	.60	3.1	5	53	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅝
92½	75¾	TexInst	2	2.2	14	337	91⅝	89⅞	91½	+1¾
15¼	5⅝	TexInt			17	1691	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	— ⅜
45	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	.8	12	380	u45¾	44¾	45⅛	+ ¼
58	43¾	TxPetLd	.45e	.8	21	6	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	395	19¼	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
25¼	17⅝	Texscit	1.20	4.9	14	120	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
44⅝	35½	Texgit pf	3	7.0		11	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¾
13½	4½	Texfi Ind			3	190	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.8	6	167	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
38½	27	Textr pf	2.06	7.2		6	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
31¼	21½	Textr pf	1.40	6.2		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
39⅝	27¼	Thiokol	1.30	3.7	7	59	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
46¼	39⅞	ThmBet	1.52	3.6	12	26	42¾	42	42¾	+ ½
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.0	5	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.2	6	118	25	24¼	25	+ ⅝
17¼	9½	Thrifty	.60	4.1	11	30	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
39⅝	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.2	10	821	u40	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	4.1	8	195	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ¼
34⅝	19	Tigerlm	.80	3.2	6	1064	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	35¾	Timeln	1.66	4.4	7	761	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
32⅞	26½	Timl pf	B1.57	5.5		82	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
35¼	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.1	7	79	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
60⅞	45	Timkn	3	5.0	7	9	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
9	5¾	TobinP			23		5¾	d 5¾	5¾	— ⅜
34½	19¼	Toddsh			7	17	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	2.9	9	282	21½	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
24¼	19	TolEdis	2.20	10.	7	67	21¼	21	21	
26¼	20¼	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15¼	7⅝	TonkaCp			50		15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.2	6	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo	.88	3.9	7	46	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.5	7	58	15⅝	15½	15¾	
22⅝	17½	Trane	s		9	52	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	6.3	7	320	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
36⅝	13⅞	TWC			5	638	21½	21	21	— ½
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	9.6		3	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		25	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.6	5	348	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	19½	Tranlnc	2	9.2		20	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅛	Transco	1.24	4.4	12	380	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	6.0	6	31	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
79¾	71½	TrGP	pf6.65	9.2		x10	72	72	72	— ½
103½	97¼	TrG pf	10.32	10.		x90	99½	99½	99½	
26½	23⅝	TrGP	pf2.50	10.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
16½	12¾	TrnSOt	.40b	2.6	4	62	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
29	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	7.5	5	64	24	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.5	4	428	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅜
44⅞	33¾	Travelr	pf 2	4.8		6	41½	41¼	41¼	—1
20½	16⅝	TriCon	2.01e	12.		137	17½	17¼	17⅜	
3⅞	1½	TriSoM			10	20	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13½	7⅞	Trialnd	.20r	2.0	7	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	14¾	TriaPc	.84	4.2	7	33	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.5	10	69	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
26	15¾	TrinIndn	1	3.6	11	450	u25½	25	27⅞	+2¼
17¼	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	8.7	8	161	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
46½	24¼	TCFax	1.40a	3.2	6	477	44½	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.7	7	4	19⅝	19½	19½	
23⅝	14⅞	TycoLab	1	5.3	4	95	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	26	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
42½	21⅝	Tymshr			14	70	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
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45¾	23⅛	UAL	1	4.0	2	1441	25½	24¾	25	+ ¼
21⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.84	8.0	7	7	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	6.9	7	336	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
30½	16	UNCRes	.50	2.4	6	338	21⅞	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
39½	17	UVind	1.8c		5	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.8	5	58	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
64⅝	53⅞	UnINV	4.27e	7.1	6	39	60½	60¼	60½	
52½	40⅝	UCamp	2.40	5.1	9	81	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	33¾	UnCarb	2.80	7.3	6	525	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ¼
13¾	7½	UnCombr	.20	1.5		244	13⅝	13	13⅛	
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24f	4.5	6	44	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	13⅞	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	617	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
38	31½	UnEl	pf2.50	11.		x110	33	32½	32½	—1½
79½	72	UnEl	pfL 8	11.		x100	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl	pf2.13	10.		82	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
28¾	25¾	UnEl	pf2.72	10.		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
86	72½	UnEl	pfH 6	11.		8	77½	76½	76	+1⅝
39⅛	33	UnOCal	s		8	485	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
70⅝	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.4	11	978	68	67	67¾	+ ⅜
24½	15	UPac	pf .47	2.0		1	23½	23½	23½	
8½	5	Univrsl			16	202	6	5¾	5¾	— ½
82	42	Univrsl	pf 8	14.		x730	59	57¼	57¼	—1¾
15½	7⅜	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	73	9½	9¼	9⅜	
21⅜	10⅞	UBrd	pf1.20	11.		16	11¼	11¼	11¼	
42½	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	5.7	6	141	u44	42⅝	43⅝	+1½
30½	28	UFinCol	s.90	3.0	9	206	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅞	UnGrty	.16	.6	9	663	u26⅛	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅜
27	21⅞	Utilum	2.56	11.	6	17	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
20¼	12½	UnitInd	.85b	4.3	7	46	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ½
19⅛	8¾	UnitInn	.22	1.8	5	11	12¼	12	12⅛	
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	UnPkMn				327	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+ ½
40½	16	UnRefs	.84	2.3	6	19	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
17⅛	14½	USFeS	1.58e	9.4		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
37¼	29	USFid	2.40	6.8	4	162	35½	35¼	35½	
33⅞	23¾	USGvpt	2	6.8	4	30	29⅝	29½	29½	
30⅝	22½	USGy	pf1.80	7.0		4	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
14⅛	6¾	USHom	.52	3.9	4	277	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
18	6¾	USInd	.44	7.2	5	147	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
20⅛	12¾	USLeasg	.52	3.2	6	37	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
9⅛	4¾	US Rlty				33	8⅝	8¾	8¾	
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.48	7.1	5	58	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
30¼	21½	USSteel	1.60	7.2	6	519	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.7	10	11	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.8	7	582	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
140½	100	UTch	pf7.32	7.2		13	102	102	102	—2
70¼	49¼	UTch	pf3.67	7.4		14	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
27¼	26⅝	UTch	pf wi			399	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
20	17⅝	UnTel	1.44	7.5	7	328	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	12	Unitrod	.50	2.1	11	36	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
10	6¾	Univar	.56	5.5	7	150	u10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd	.94	5.3	8	53	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
24	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	5.6	8	24	22	21½	21½	+ ⅜
56	40	Unocal	1.52	3.2	10	537	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
25	17	USLIFE	.66	2.6	8	943	u26	25	25¾	+1
11½	9	UsItFd	.94a	9.6	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	10	870	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
31½	27¼	UtPL	pf2.80	9.7		16	29¼	29	29	— ½
— V — V — V —										
21	16½	VF Co	1.40	7.7	6	25	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	14	VSI Co	.60	2.7	7	85	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4¾	Valentin	.40	5.0	35	66	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	VanDrn	.92	6.8	5	4	13½	13¼	13½	
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.8	33	90	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
14¼	7½	Varo	.40	4.4	6	80	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ½
26	16⅛	Veeco	.50	2.0	9	66	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
9¾	4	Vendo				28	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.7	15	72	30½	30⅛	30⅞	
15¾	12	ValePw	1.40	11.	7	688	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
55	46½	ValEP	pf 5	11.		2	50	47¼	47¼	47¼ + ⅛
99½	84½	VaEP	pfB.84	10.		x4850	89	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
99¾	89	VaEP	pfB.60	9.5		x10	90½	90½	90½	
104⅛	92	VaEP	pf9.25	10.		x20	96½	96½	96½	
30⅞	25⅛	VaEP	pf2.90	11.		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
84½	68¼	VaEP	pf7.45	10.		x6710	74½	73¼	74½	+1¼
24¼	7¾	Varnado	.60	2.8	34	297	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.4	5	12	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
37¼	26¼	VulcMt	1.60	4.9	7	33	33½	32¾	32½	— ⅛
— W — W — W —										
37½	17½	WUI	.40	1.6	12	88	37⅝	37	37¼	+ ¼
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	34	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	15½	Wachov	.76	4.4	7	59	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
56	42¼	Wach	pf2.20	4.8		50	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
7	3½	WachRlty				127	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.2	13	2	26	26	26	
30½	23½	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	6	327	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	
40	28	WlkrA	pf1.60a			266	34⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅝	WallBus	.84	3.2	7	57	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
27	17¾	WalMu	1.40	6.0	4	43	23⅝	23¾	23½	
35½	26⅛	WalJm	1.80	5.8	6	259	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WalIJ	pf1.60	4.8		12	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
12¼	7⅛	WardFd			8	35	10	9½	9¾	-⅜
13⅝	7¾	Warnaco	.10r	1.0	4	100	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
32⅝	21¼	Warn5	1.60	5.5	8	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	32⅝	WrnComS	s1	2.9	7	676	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ½
31⅝	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.5	9	1286	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.8	13	22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.0	6	15	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	40	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21½	WasteM	.70	2.1	13	72	33⅝	33	33⅛	
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.48	1.7	23	26	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ¼
7⅜	4⅝	WayGas	.48	8.0	7	5	6	6	6	
9⅝	4¾	WeanUn	.20	3.3	8	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
28	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	12	403	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	22½	WebMk	s.88	3.5	8	16	23	23	23	
33¼	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.1	5	108	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	10¼	WelFM	1.25e	7.8	10	64	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	31½	WstPfe	2.80	8.3	5	19	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	WstCT	s.80			24	13	12¾	12⅞	
14⅝	7¾	WnAirL	.40	5.8	3	182	8⅛	8	8	
37	23⅝	WAir	pf 2	8.3		9	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.6	6	201	29¼	28⅞	29½	+ ½
37⅛	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.2	13	87	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
60¼	24⅝	WPacIn	1	1.9		80	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
24½	14½	WUnion	1.40	5.8	11	169	u24¾	23¾	24	+ ⅛
54	42	WnUn	pf4.50	8.6		9	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
60½	47	WnUn	pf4.90	8.0		7	u61	61	61	+ ½
11⅞	9¾	WUn	dpf1.16	11.		29	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
66	59	WUTI	pf 6	10.		1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
25½	21	WUTI	pf2.56	12.		18	22¼	22	22	— ¼
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.0	5	915	19½	19	19⅛	+ ¼
30½	41½	Wstn	pf 3.80	8.8		x20	43¼	43¼	43¼	
30⅝	23⅞	Wstvpc	1.32	4.6	7	25	28⅞	28¼	28¼	
32⅞	23¼	Weyerhr	1	3.4	8	443	29⅝	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
47½	36⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	6.5		111	43	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
41	26¼	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	102	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
44¼	29½	WheelF	pf 2	6.3		3	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
20½	9	WheelPit			2	45	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	40½	WhelPit	pf6	12.		x400	49¼	48½	48½	— ¾
49½	32	WhelPit	pf5	12.		x20	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
24¾	17½	WhirlPl	1.40	6.6	8	38	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅞	16¾	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	363	26¼	26	26	
44	37	WhitC	pfC3	7.4		3	40½	40½	40½	
15⅛	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	130	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅞	WhitTek	.50	3.1	6	583	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
19½	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	7.1	5	117	15⅛	14¾	14⅝	
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.4	13	2	13	13	13	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.1	25	191	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
13	6	WilshrO	.14	1.0	39	937	u13¾	12½	13⅛	+ ⅞
31¾	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.3	8	20	27	26⅝	27	
7½	2½	Winnbgo			13	134	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9¾	Winter J	1	8.5	13	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	9.0	8	87	26¼	26¼	26½	
106	93	WisE	pf8.90	9.0		x10	98½	98½	98½	
22	19	WisGas	1.92	8.4	6	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	25¼	WisG	pf2.55	9.4		13	27	27	27	
31⅝	17¾	WisPL	1.76	9.3	8	22	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
21¼	16¼	WiscPS	1.62	9.1	7	91	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅛	Witco	1.40	5.8	6	17	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
17½	10	WitfrR	.80	7.8	5	79	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
13⅝	6¼	WolvrW	.30	3.8	6	110	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	12½	Womatc	.60	3.1	8	89	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ¼
31¼	15¾	WoodPl	.48	1.7	15	42	29	28⅝	28⅝	
32	17⅛	Wolwth	1.68	5.8	6	974	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅜
43	26¾	Wolw	pf2.38	5.7		12	39	38⅝	38⅝	+1⅛
12⅝	5	WorldAir			5	30	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
74¾	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.2	8	37	u73¼	72½	73¼	+2⅝
19⅝	8⅝	Wurlitz	.48	4.4	8	154	11	9½	11	+1⅜
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.4	6	20	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.6	9	36	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Wyly			14	117	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
— X — Y — Z —										
64	50	Xerox	2.40	3.8	11	983	63	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅜
23	14¼	XTRA s	.52	2.5	4	522	21⅝	20½	21⅛	— ⅛
36	13⅝	Yates	.20	.6	6	16	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¼
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	5.3	6	78	18⅝	18½	18¾	
17	12¼	ZaleplA	.80	5.6		3	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
19⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.6	11	64	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			4	91	11⅝	11½	11½	
17⅝	12	ZenithR	2	7.8	9	350	12⅝	12½	12¾	+ ¼
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	5.0	7	37	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 21, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies *in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers.* These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	Lit.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0455	4.382	109.955 *	47.28 *	0.2437	—	6.846 *	122.21 *	38.10 *
Brussels (a)	29.85	64.0275	16.055	6.908	3.558 *	14.6035	—	17.839	5.56975
Frankfurt	1.8583	3.9825	—	43.03 *	2.225 *	90.82 *	6.222 *	111.87 *	34.66 *
London (b)	2.1417	—	3.9815	9.25	1,796.00	4.376	63.995	3.565	11.474
Milan	1,159.05	1,799.50	431.56	194.18	—	410.80	28.124	502.46	156.58
New York (c)	—	2.147	1.852	4.2915	838.05	2.032	29.725	1.6475	Unq.
Paris	4.32	9.2765	232.45 *	—	5,146.5 *	211.57 *	14.4875 *	258.72 *	80.63 *
Zurich	1.66	3.55725	89.4386 *	38.51415*	0.19805	81.21715*	5.56475 *	—	30.99815*
ECU	1.35505	0.61225	2.51823	5.85347	1,136.55	2.76837	40.428	2.26402	7.25901

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.3595 . Escudo 49.22 : Israeli £: 25.05 : Peseta: 62.03 : Schilling: 13.675 : Sw.krona: 4.3055 : Yen: 218.525 . Norw. krona: 5.1125 : Fin mark: 3.926 : Belgian financial franc:30.92 : Hong Kong $: 5.116 : Singapore $: 2.188 . Canadian $: 85.015 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (*) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

SOCIETE CIVILE DES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS A TAUX D'INTERET FLOTTANT - 1976/1981 de 1.000 $ de la BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Avenue de Friedland - 75008 PARIS

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

FRENCH LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

WITH A SHARE CAPITAL OF F.FR. 212,566,700

REGISTERED OFFICE: 4 Rue Gaillon - 75002 PARIS

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the holders of U.S. $1,000 nominal floating rate Notes 1976/1981, of BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE that a general meeting will be held on July 10, 1979, at 3:00 p.m., Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 15 Avenue de Friedland, 75008 PARIS, to give a decision on the following agenda:

—*Ratification of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile;*
—Ratification of the appointment of:
—WEST LB INTERNATIONAL S.A. Luxembourg;
—BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG;
—KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE;
*as Directors, pursu

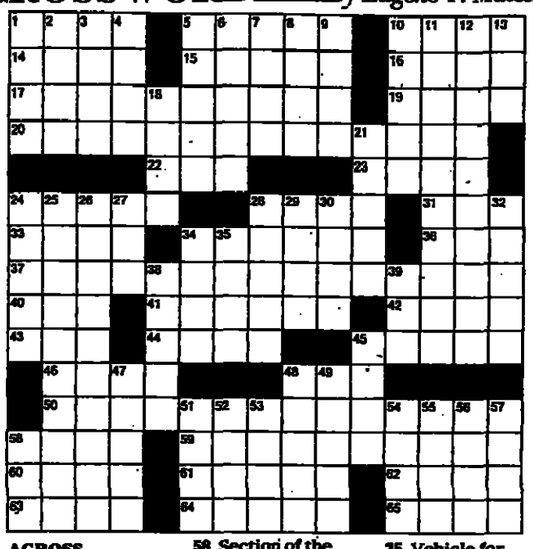
MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
	AR	.44	4.2	6	17	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+ ¼	
	AV	.29e	6.8	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	PS	.44	5.4	6	20	8½	8½	8½— ⅛	
	VC			5	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞— ⅛	
	ZL			12	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	ZL pf	.48	10.		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛	
	bridMf	.40b	3.9	7	85	u10½	10⅜	10¼+ ⅛	
	cmeU	.30	2.6	12	11	11¾	11¾	11¾	
	ction				13	3⅛	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
	ctonCp	.30	2.5	8	46	12⅜	12	12⅛+ ⅜	
	damR	.72	.9	11	26	14	13¾	13⅞— ⅛	
	dobeO	.20	.7	29	357	u22	20	20¾+1¾	
	eslsCp			6	144	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	eroFlo	.30a	1.7	4	16	17⅝	17	17⅝+ ½	
	eronCd				52	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜	
	ffiCop	.10e	1.6	25	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜— ¼	
	filiHsp	.28	4.7	9	2	6	5⅞	6	
	lierSix	.32	5.7	5	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝— ¼	
	lskAir	.20r	4.0	3	24	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
	lcolac	.18	2.1	8	40	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛	
	lleyA	wi0			45	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
	lkyA pf	3	8.4	4	35	35¾	35	35¾+ ¼	
	lmvSt	.20e	2.0	10	52	10	9⅞	10 +1	
	lphaIn	.10e	.8	12	37	u12⅜	11⅞	12¼+ ½	
	ltamil	.32e	2.3	5	58	u13⅜	12⅞	13⅜+1⅛	
	ltecCp			17	52	1	15-16	1	
	lterFd	.58	2.2	8	633	u23⅛	21⅞	23⅛+1¼	
	lcoa	pf3.75	8.9		x100	42½	42⅛	42⅛— ⅛	
	lmdhl	.40	1.6	8	752	24⅝	24	24¼— ⅜	
	lmAgro			8	28	15⅝	15¼	15⅜— ⅛	
	lmBlt	.12e	1.4	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
	lBusPd	.40	4.4	7	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ¼	
	lmCapCp			16	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
	lCntrl	.54	5.2	6	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜— ¼	
	lGorPd	.34	3.4	4	8	10⅛	10	10 + ⅛	
	lnlPlcl			36	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
	lsraeli	.09e	2.4	3	61	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
	lMzeA	.48	4.2	8	31	11½	10½	11½+ ¼	
	lMzeB	.48	4.7	8	27	11⅝	11¼	11⅝— ⅛	
	lmMfg	1.90i	3.3	9	294	u58⅝	55¼	57½+16⅞	
	lMdBld	s		15	40	10	9¾	10 — ⅛	
	lMotIn	.30	1.7	7	341	17⅝	16¼	17½+1¼	
	lmPetl	2.20	6.6	8	25	34½	33½	33½— ½	
	lmPlan	Cp		4	60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
	lPrecs	.40	4.2	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	lSCIE	.04e	.4	17	.69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	lmTec	.50a	5.3	5	15	9⅝	9½	9½— ½	
	lngloC	.20e	1.2	9	166	17	16⅞	17 + ⅜	
	lthony	.40	3.3	5	179	u12⅛	11¾	12 + ⅜	
	lpIDta	.16	1.5	9	21	10½	10⅜	10½+ ⅜	
	lsIdDev			16	247	8¼	8	8¼+ ½	
	lquiCd	9.47			243	33½	32⅝	33¼+ ⅜	
	rmin	.1.	.8	9	4	14½	14½	14½	
	rundel			6	16	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+ ¼	
	scmer	g.30		83	1⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ¼	
	sfrex		9		8	9½	9⅜	9½+ ¼	
	tlaInto	.15e	3.6	3	3	5½	5½	5½	
	tlsCM	.05e	2.0	11	108	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛	
	tlasCp	wt		78	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞+ ⅜		
	udiotr	.16	2.6	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛	
	ugst s	.40	2.0	14	207	20½	d18¼	20½+1½	
	utoTrn			190	5¼	5⅛	5½+ ¼		
	utoInd			1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
	utoSw	1.28	3.8	11	5	39⅝	39½	39½+ ¼	
	VEMC	.34	5.9	6	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	vondl	1.20	7.8	24	6	17¼	17	17¼+ ⅜	
	ydin			12	154	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝— ¼	
		— B—B—B —							
	BTU			15	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
	Badger	.78	6.7	5	24	10½	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛	
	Baker	.20	5.0	3	4	4	4	4 — ⅛	
	Baldor	.28	.9	13	6	30¼	30	30 — ½	
	BaldwS	.32e	4.6	1	7	7	7	7	
	BanFd	1.62e	8.4	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+ ⅛	
	Bangor	wt		30	2	2	2		
	Banistr	g.40		8	9	8⅝	9		
	Barclay			7	1½	1½	1½		
	BarcoCo	.12	3.0	17	52	4	3⅞	4	
	BarnesE			17	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
	Barnwl	.20	1.6	34	12⅞	11⅞	12¼+ ⅛		
	BarryR	s.16	1.8	7	140	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ¼	
	BarthS		1.3	5	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ¼		
	Bartons		2.0	24	3	2¾	3 + ¼		
	BaruchF		5.3	52	2⅛	5	5 — ⅛		
	Barwick			28	1½d	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛		
	BeiscR			8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛		
	BntSta	s.40	2.1	6	29	19	18½	19 — ⅛	
	BergEnt			7	25	8¼	8	8¼+ ¼	
	BernbB	.24	2.1	7	67	11⅝	11⅛	11¼+ ⅛	
	BrgB	pf1.15	6.0		6	19½	19¼	19¼— ¼	
	BernzO			27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
	Berven			7	2⅛	2½	2½		
	BethCp			7	3	3	3		
	Beverly	.12e	1.8	9	612	7	6⅞	6½+ ⅛	
	BicPen	.48	4.9	7	26	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+ ⅛	
	BlnkMf	.10	5.4	6	4	18½	18½	18½— ⅛	
	Blount	.64	2.7	6	6	24	23¾	23¾— ⅛	
	BodlnAp			2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
	BollBer	.20	1.5	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛		
	BowVal	g.10		237	25½	25	25 + ⅜		
	BowlA	n .24	4.6	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
	Bowmar			25	26	3⅛	3¼	3¼+ ⅛	
	Bowne	.48b	2.3	8	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
	BradfdN	.26	2.6	8	533	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
	Branch	.20	5.0	3	10	4	4	4 + ⅛	
	BranlIf	wi			5	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ⅛	
	Brascan	to	4.7	6	108	23⅛	21	21⅛+ ⅛	
	BraunE	1.40	4.4	9	6	31¾	31⅛	31¾+ ⅛	
	BreezeCo	.571	5.1	6	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
	BristBr	.60	2.8	9	119	23⅝	21¼	21¼—2¾	
	BroDart	.20	5.0	10	4	4	4	4	
	BrodySe			1	2	2	2		
	BrownCo	wt		49	3¾	3½	3½		
	BrnFA	1.16	3.4	11	16	34½	34	34 — ½	
	BrnFB	1.16	3.2	12	11	36½	36½	36½— ¼	
	Bulldex			4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛	
	Burgess				16	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛	
	Burndsn	.60	5.8	7	23	10½	10¼	10⅜— ⅜	
		— C—C—C —							
	CK Pet	.16	1.0	34	127	16⅝	15½	16 + ¼	
	CDI			7	50	10¼	9⅝	9¾— ½	
	CHB Fd	.571	7.7	5	41	7⅝	7	7⅝+ ¼	
	CMI Cp	.05e	.9	4	16	5½	5⅛	5½	
	CRS	.30	3.1	5	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞— ⅛	
	CSE	1.20	4.9	6	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
	CWTron	.70	2.6	5	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛	
	CagleA	.05e	.7	3	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	CaloP	.15f	2.1	7	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛	
	CapsJr	.19e		9	18	3½	3⅜	3½	
	CoreLb	.28	1.2	17	8	23¼	23½	23½— ⅛	
	CortlUs	.80	4.4	8	19	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+ ⅜	
	Cramer			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼+ ⅛	
	CrstFo		5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
	CrestOil	s.14	.9	40	177	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝— ¼	
	Cromat	1.40	5.4	4	32	26½	26	26 — ⅛	
	CrossAT	1.20	4.2	10	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛	
	CrowMi	.50	5.0	7	4	u10¼	10	10 — ⅛	
	CvnCP	.60a	.6	5	270	u94½	88¾	94 +5¾	
	Cyclops			3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
	CdnHmst	g		380	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	CdMarc	g		37	10½	10¼	10½+ ⅛		
	CdnMer	g		26	17¼	17	17 — ¼		
	CdnOcc	g.58a		9	u38	37	38 +1½		
	CdSupO	g		64	u124	120¼	123½+3½		
	CapHlFd	.20	5.2	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛	
	Caressa	.05e	1.4	8	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ¼	
	Carnot	1.50	5.6	8	82	27⅝	27	27 — ¼	
	CaroEn	1.20	6.4	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛	
	CarrollDv			9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
	CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	8	16⅛	16	16 — ¼	
	CastFd	1.40a	7.9		2	20¼	20	20¼	
	Cavlrn	.10e	1.0	173	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
	CetlvCft			6	16	3	3	3	
	CeniSe	.65	11.		44	6¼	6⅛	6⅛— ⅜	
	ChryFo	.05e	.9	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
	Cenvill	1.20	7.7	5	245	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+ ⅜	
	CertfCo			10	23	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
	Cetec	.08	1.6	10	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
	ChdMal	.60	8.7	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	ChampHo			13	195	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	CharlMA	s		6	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝— ⅛	
	ChrtM	pf.75	11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛	
	Chmplst	.24	3.8	9	6	8	8	8	
	ChlRv	1.60a	8.0	12	8	20¼	20	20 — ⅛	
	ChlefDv	s1e		182	44⅛	42½	43 + ⅛		
	ChlefDv	wi		41	22⅝	21⅝	21¾— ⅛		
	ChlfnCp	.30	4.2	5	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛	
	CircleK	1	6.0	8	56	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
	Citation	.56	5.2	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ¼	
	CitBkNJ	2	8.6	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝— ¼	
	CityGas	.92	5.2	8	52	17⅞	17	17⅞+ ⅛	
	Clabir	.14b	3.5	10	6	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛	
	Clarmt	.30e	2.6		3	11½	11½	11½	
	ClarkC	.18e	3.3	7	1	5½	5½	5½+ ⅛	
	Clarostat			7	8	11	10⅝	10⅝— ½	
	Clausng	s		5	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛	
	Clopay	.32	2.6	9	16	12½	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛	
	Coleman	.92	5.4	7	43	17¼	17	17¼— ⅛	
	ColCml			92	1017	22⅝	20⅞	22 — ½	
	ColNbd	.40	3.5	11	48	17½	17⅛	17¼— ¼	
	Cominc	g 2			36	u35⅞	35⅛	35⅝+ ⅜	
	ComAll	.40	1.8	7	42	22	21½	22 + ⅜	
	ComMtl	.60	3.2	5	49	19½	18⅝	19 + ⅛	
	CmdInt			10	374	35	32⅝	35 +2	
	CmdrCo			7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	Compo	s.20	2.1	11	92	10	9½	9⅝— ⅜	
	ComsoD			7	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
	13-14	CmsInv			15	3¼	3	3¼+ ¼	
	10⅝	Conchm	.80	4.3	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
		ConcrPr			5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
	8¾	Condec	.30t	2.9		21	10¼	10	10¼+ ¼
	5	ConnrHm			6	62	13⅝	13⅝	13½
	3½	Conroy	.16	3.5	5	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜
	5¼	ConsOG			535	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	
	8¾	ConsRet	.60	5.5	9	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
	4	ContMtl			5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
	5¼	Cookin	.20e	2.8	4	67	7¼	6¾	7¼+ ⅛
	14	CookP	.15f		20	23	33	32⅝	33 + ¼
	2⅝	CoopJr	.19e	2.9		18	3½	3⅜	3½
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.2	17	8	23¼	23½	23½— ⅛
	14⅛	Cornflus	.80	4.4	8	19	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+ ⅜
	2⅛	Cramer			1	2¼	2¼	2¼+ ⅛	
	1⅝	CrstFo		5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
	9½	CrstOil	s.14	.9	40	177	16¼	15⅝	15⅝— ¼
	18	Cromat	1.40	5.4	4	32	26½	26	26 — ⅛
	23	CrossAT	1.20	4.2	10	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛
	6¾	CrowMi	.50	5.0	7	4	u10¼	10	10 — ⅛
	20⅝	CvnCP	.60a	.6	5	270	u94½	88¾	94 +5¾
	3½	Cresc	.20	4.6	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.4	28	130	15	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
	14⅝	CrystlO	.72	2.1	51	32	34½	33⅝	34⅛+ ¼
	15	CubicCp	.60	3.4	7	46	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝+1¼
	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.5	5	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
	2⅝	DCL			6	8	5	5	5
	2½	DWG	.35i	11.	8	47	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
	6¾	Damson				162	11½	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜
	8¼	DataAc	n		10	51	9⅞	9½	9½
	12⅝	Datpnd	.30	1.9	8	139	15½	15	15½+ ⅛
	9	DayMn	.25e	2.0	21	42	12½	12¼	12½+ ⅛
	1⅜	DeRose			22	2	2	2	2 — ⅛
	2½	Decorsh	.24	9.1	11	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
	6	DelhiO	.07e	.5	18	77	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+ ⅛
	7	DelwRF	.60	7.5	9	10	8⅛	8	8
	21⅝	Deltchr	s1.40	5.6	6	1	25	25	25 — ¼
	9	DevCpA			4	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+ ¼
	17	DevonGp	s		5	z200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ¼
	2⅝	Digicon			33	79	5⅛	5¼	5⅝
	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.6	.5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
	1	Diodes			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	1⅝	DisFab			6	2	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
	29	DomeP	9.5		3380		44⅛	42⅝	43⅛+ ⅜
	15¼	Domtr	pf1.80a			152	u24⅝	24¼	24⅝+ ⅛
	12¼	Downe	.46	2.6	5	3	17½	17⅝	17½+ ⅜
	16¼	DrexUt	1.68	9.3	4	78	18	18	18
	7	DrFoly	.40	5.0	8	11	8	7⅞	8 + ½
	13 16	Duntop	.08r	5.8	8	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—1-16
	13	DplxPd	.80	3.8	4	b1	21	20⅝	21 + ⅛
	8½	DurTsl	.40b	3.7	11	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
	3½	Dynlctn			375	17e7.	12	11¼	11⅛+ ¼
	13½	Dyneer	.72	3.3	6	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝
		— E—E—E —							
	3½	EAC	.21e	5.1		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
	8	EECO	.24	2.2	10	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
	24	EarthRes	1.	4.6	8	105	22⅝	21¾	21¾+ ⅛
	4⅝	EazerE	.24	4.9	5	5	3¾	3½	3½— ¼
	5⅛	Edmos				13	2⅛	2	2⅛
	21½	EDO	.60	3.0	9	14	28⅝	19⅝	20 — ⅛
	14⅝	Ehrenr	.10a	.9	9	48	11⅝	11½	11⅝+ ¼
	7¼	3	ElAudD		4	8	3¼	3¼	3¼
	25⅝	15⅛	Electrop	1	4.0	11	21	25	24⅝	24⅝
	36½	23⅛	ElecAm	1.40	4.1	7	6	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
	16⅝	14¼	Elsinor	n		22	725	15½	14¼	14⅝— ½
	9½	6⅛	EmrRd			4	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
	10½	5⅝	EnpvRs	.24	2.8	19	19	8½	8⅛	8½+ ⅛
	3⅝	2⅛	Ero	Ind			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	16½	5⅝	Esexr	.15e	1.4	16	89	u16⅝	9⅝	10½+ ⅛
	6¼	2¼	EtzLav	.10e	1.7	23	6	6	6	6 — ⅛
	21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.9	9	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ¼
		— F—F—F —								
	18⅝	6⅝	FPA	.40	4.0	2	18	10¼	10	10 — ⅛
	9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	1.9		259	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+ ⅜
	11⅝	9⅝	Fabind	s		4	7	10	10	10 + ⅛
	4¾	2⅛	FairTax			3	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼+ ⅛
	3⅛	1¼	FairNob				56	1¼	d 1⅛	1⅛— ¼
	8⅝	2½	FairmC	.15	2.3	25	2	7	6⅝	6⅝— ¼
	3⅝	2¼	FamRc			5	21	3¼	2⅝	2⅝— ½
	14⅝	8⅝	FannyF	.58e	3.7	7	5	13½	13½	13½
	14	8½	FayDrg	.24b	2.4	7	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— ¼
	19¼	14¼	FedRl	1.36	8.3	16	7	16⅝	16	16⅝
	8¼	4⅝	FedRes			19	118	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
	35⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.7	17	15	34¼	33⅝	33⅝+ ⅛
	6⅝	2⅛	Fidelco				28	6⅛	6	6⅛— ⅛
	19¼	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.3	9	3	17½	17⅝	17½+ ¼
	18	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	2.6	7	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛
	24⅝	16⅝	FISLSh	1b	4.9	4	42	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅜
	6⅝	3¼	Fitzmrk			8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
	17⅝	10	FlschrP	1t	7.3	7	74	13⅝	13	13⅝+ ½
	7¼	3⅛	Flopp			10	24	5⅛	5	5
	20⅝	17⅝	FlghtSf	s		19	244	u23	19⅝	23 +3¼
	12	7¼	FloRck	.22e	2.2	5	159	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝+1
	19	7	FlowGen			14	134	18⅝	18⅛	18½+ ⅛
	16⅛	10⅝	Flowers	.44	3.7	7	81	12⅛	12	12 — ⅛
	19⅝	15⅝	Fluke	s		13	25	18⅛	17¼	18⅛+ ⅜
	8⅝	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	7.8	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
	18⅝	6	FootMk	.45e	4.9	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
	73	56	FordCan	e5a			228	60	60	60
	25¼	19⅝	FrstCC	.10	.6	8	5	17¼	17	17¼+ ⅛
	8⅝	3¼	ForestLab				19	8½	8⅛	8½— ⅛
	9⅝	4⅝	FranklnRl			28	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
	11½	5¼	Franks	.36	4.0	7	8	9	8¾	9
	22⅝	17⅝	Frntzc	1a	5.8	5	1	20	20	20 — ¼
	15⅝	3⅝	FriendFr			281	18	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
	13	8¼	Frisco	s .40	4.6	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
	19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.9	6	9	10⅝	10½	10½— ⅛
	9⅝	4	FrontA	wt			57	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
	2⅝	1¼	GIExpl			11	1	2	2	2 + ⅛
	10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	5.9	7	198	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛— ¼
	9⅝	4⅝	Galaxy	.06i	1.2	3	20	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
	13⅝	6¾	Garan	.81e	11.	4	15	7¾	7¾	7⅝— ⅛
	4⅛	2⅛	Garland			7	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	28⅝	15	GatLbr	.40b	2.4	8	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
	22¾	19¼	GenMSc	n		20	16	22⅝	22½	22½
	5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32	7.8	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
	9⅝	4¼	GenExp			135	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	9⅝+7
	5½	2⅝	GnHous			4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	5⅝	2⅝	Genisco			9	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
	8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	7	x1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
	33⅝	12⅝	GerbSc	.28	.6	14	102	33⅝	31⅝	32⅝+1⅛
	17⅝	15⅝	GiantF	s 1	5.8	5	14	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅛
	14⅝	7⅝	GntVeil	s.40e			93	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛
	7¼	5	Glatck	.10	1.4	13	36	u7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+ ⅜
	11⅝	6¼	GlenGer	.16	1.4	6	2	11¼	11	11¼+ ½
	30	16⅛	Glnmr	.72	3.1	7	1	23	23	23 + ⅛
	11⅝	7⅝	Globein	.70	5.8	11	82	u12⅝	10	12⅛+2¼
	18⅝	3	GoldnCyc				4	5⅝	5¼	5¼— ¼
	44⅝	13⅝	GldNust	.80i	.4	40	781	23	21⅝	22⅝+1½
	13	7	GoldWH	.64	7.6	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
	1⅝	4⅝	Goldfield				330	u 1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	2⅝	1⅝	GoodLS				1	1⅝

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Hoofbeat on cobblestones
5 Crucial
10 Exclamation in Dublin
14 Israeli folk dance
15 Sniffed
16 Nobelist in Chemistry: 1944
17 Officially approved, as a college
19 Chief Norse god
20 Vincent Price chiller: 1963
22 Ineloquent pauses
23 Architect Saarinen
24 Regard with repugnance
28 Street urchin
31 A two-master: Abbr.
33 Gang
34 Zombielike state of mind
36 Letter
37 Vincent Price hair-raiser: 1963
40 Saint Louis was one
41 Set of nine
42 Heroic poetry
43 Wee hrs.
44 Kingly role
45 Silly ones
46 Tiff
48 Spy guys
50 Vincent Prince thriller: 1973
58 Section of the Met
59 Sound, practical judgment: Colloq.
60 Prefix with phobia
61 Make joyful
62 "—— Eruditorum," Roman journal
63 Kin of "gee-tars"
64 Gold or silver
65 "A —— of dreadful note": Shak.

DOWN

1 Actor Everett
2 Places, in legal phrases
3 Killer whale
4 Catherine ——, last wife of Henry VIII
5 Communicative catchall
6 Styles the hair
7 Harness racing org.
8 Rain cats and dogs
9 Icelandic epic
10 Adler's "A House Is Not ——"
11 Viewing screen used at airports
12 Ionesco play
13 Actress Blyth
18 One who ogles
21 Yield
24 Capital of Ghana
25 Vehicle for Endora?
26 Realm; province
27 "The little I know, I —— to my ignorance": Guitry
28 Thin cake
29 Theater org.
30 Frosted
32 Hermann ——, German novelist
34 Northumberland river
35 Columnist Barrett
38 Word with ray or wing
39 Arikara
45 Has a bull session
47 Planes, for short
48 —— Mesa, L.A. suburb
49 "—— a Song Coming On"
51 Horror film of 1954
52 Work for Mr. Price
53 Part of Q.E.D.
54 Top job for Vincent
55 Fairy tale's first word
56 Bone: Comb. form
57 "The Walking ——," 1936 horror film
58 St. Anthony's cross

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Mist	MADRID	31	88	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Mist	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	31	88	Cloudy	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	33	91	Fair	MOSCOW	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	22	72	Overcast	MUNICH	20	68	Fair
BERLIN	25	77	Fair	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	26	79	Fair	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	23	73	Overcast	OSLO	20	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	26	79	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	70	Overcast	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Fair	ROME	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair	SOFIA	16	61	Showers
DUBLIN	16	61	Showers	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain	TEHRAN	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	27	81	Fair	TOKYO	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	23	73	Fair	TUNIS	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	21	70	Fair	VIENNA	19	66	Overcast
HOUSTON	34	93	Cloudy	WARSAW	23	73	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	23	73	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Mist				
LONDON	19	66	Rain	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 21, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond SF 719.75
— (d) Combar SF 663.00
— (d) Grabar SF 611.08
— (d) Stockbar SF 706.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.23
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.75
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.34

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.94
—(w) High Interest Sterling 10.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.37
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.82
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 28.00

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 292.00
— (d) Canasec SF 461.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 88.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 79.75
— (d) Usec SF 422.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 107.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 18.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.50

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1945, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $ 5.68

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 26.80
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $43.87
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 23.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 51.39
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 14.71

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.64
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.87
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.54

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 44.64
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 9.92
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.46
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.55

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $ 73.76
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.82

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 358.59
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.80

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,200.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,084.00—

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 314.25
— (d) Intervalor SF 49.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 367.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 329.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.42

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 30.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 89.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 62.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 101.50
— (d) Globinvest SF 53.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 46.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 276.30
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 186.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 201.50

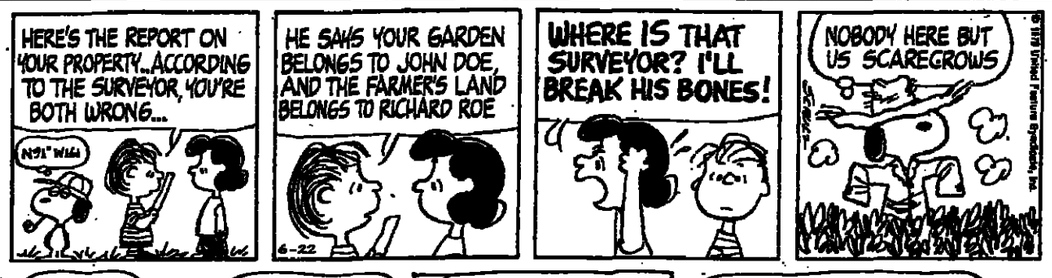
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantic fonds DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta DM 37.72
— (d) Unifonds DM 16.46
— (d) Unispecial I DM 89.08
— (d) Europafonds DM 25.86

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.77
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,033.17
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.38
(w) Austral. Select Fd $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 123.95
(w) CAMIT $ 18.18
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.98
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,408.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $ 213.75
(d) Citadel Fund $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $ 968.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.02
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.13
(d) Convertible Japan $ 8.73
(w) D.G.C. $ 42.72
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 17.18
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.64
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,141.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,692.60
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 209.75
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,451.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.99
(d) Fonditalia $ 12.82
(d) Frankit.-Trust Interzins DM 40.09
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.39
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.43
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $ 298.31
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobart $ 29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $109.48
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 112.07
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.14
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 161.88
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.72
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.71
(d) Investo DWS DM 34.20
(r) Invest Attractiveness $ 30.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 10.03
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.71
(w) Japan Selection Fund $58.99
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 40.27
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,326.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.39
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 21.66
(i) Laverage Cap. Hold $ 49.73
(w) Luxfund $ 26.94
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 9.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.71
(w) Nippon Fund $ 16.53
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.28
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 68.97
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.60
(d) Renta Fund $ 58.27
(d) Renfinvest LF $44.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.13
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.44
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 61.20
(w) Sarro (N.A.V.) $ 14.75
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 91.90
(w) Soros Fund $ 644.38
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sen) $ 47.29
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 64.91
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 31.20
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.09
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.94
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.28
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.09
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.54
(d) World Equity-Grth. Fd $ 484.12
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.48
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 73.98
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,501.025/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Choose P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price •Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

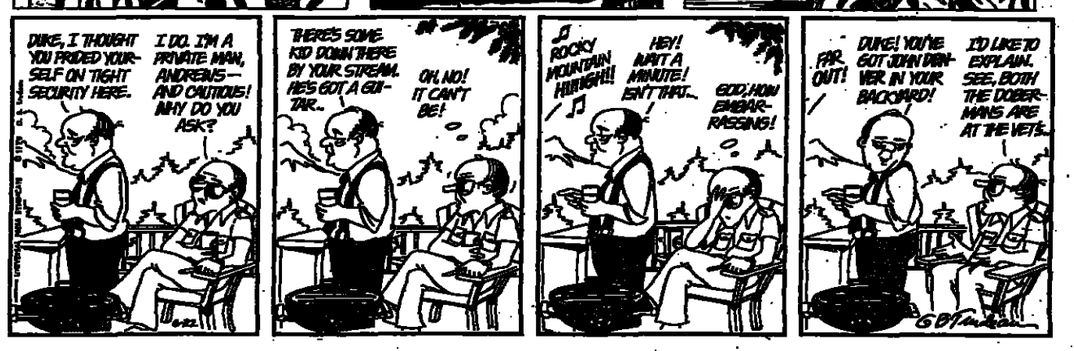
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POTVI

YACKT

CUNESS

FEYGIF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACUTE LATHE BEHEAD INFUSE
Answer: Tossed about at mealtime—THE SALAD

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I don't wanta even THINK about what today woulda been like if I HADN'T found the four-leaf clover!"

BOOKS

MEMOIRS OF A VICTORIAN GENTLEMAN
William Makepeace Thackeray

By Margaret Forster. Morrow. Illustrated. 400 pp. $12.95.

LITTLE BIRDS
Erotica by Anais Nin

By Anais Nin. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 160 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

WHAT CONNECTS these two works is neither subject matter nor style but the extraordinary potential that each is able to find in writing fiction.

Anais Nin's collection of erotic stories follows her posthumously published popular collection, "Delta of Venus" (ironically the only work by her to appear on the best-seller list), and comes from the same source, tales written for a private collector who paid her and several of her fellow writers and friends $1-a-day to produce original pornography for him. Despite the tawdry and hackish situation, Nin again elevates and surpasses the form. The stories are deep and delightful, sexual elements balanced against the kind of setting Colette might have used.

Margaret Forster, novelist and fiction critic for the London Evening Standard, has fashioned this "autobiography" of Thackeray so convincingly in tone, style and matter that, did we not know his attitudes toward biography (he refused to let his family authorize any), we might consider this the result of some amazing discovery among moldering manuscripts. Ms. Forster waffles about calling the work an outright fiction in her author's note at the end, disarms those "who may say this is neither one thing nor the other — neither fiction nor fact" by quoting Thackeray's words on Steele, in which he condemned autobiography:

"Out of the fictitious book I get the expression of the life of the time, of the manners, of the movement, the dress, the pleasure, the laughter, the ridicule of society — the old times live again, and I travel in the old country of England. Can the heaviest historian do more for me?"

It is a fiction in the sense that it is shaped, stitched together from Thackeray's words in private papers and published works, and from a kind of conscious and unconscious mimicry of the style of Thackeray the letter writer and diary-keeper. To tell the difference between what Thackeray wrote and what Ms. Forster supplied would take one more expert than I am in the works of Thackeray. I know that Thackeray did use autobiographical materials in some of his fiction ("Pendennis," for example) and felt as Hawthorne did that social fiction was a better evocation of times and people than most history thick with generalities and conclusions.

In doing the work, Ms. Forster adopted Thackeray's idea, deciding not to pursue her protagonist down the critical paths, or even the interpretations of others who knew Thackeray. She wanted to write this from his point of view, from his prejudices, to be him, to write with that wry intelligence, that self-mockery that disguises one of the sharpest social commentators of his time, the storyteller, the anecdote lover. She didn't want the truth about Thackeray; she wanted Thackeray.

He loved to be made to write, "forever searching for some publisher to sign me up and force me to deliver the goods or be imprisoned for failure to meet my obligations." Of course, Forster's Thackeray is more than a pastiche. Some might believe she was in contact with him in a seance, but no supernatural explanations are necessary. After a year of editing an unfinished ms by Dalton Trumbo I have come to believe that if you immerse yourself in the work of a writer you can tune on not only his writing style, but his intent, his way of looking at the world and himself. That's what Forster has done here. It is Thackeray's spirit and his essence we meet on these pages, his magpie paragraphs, his intimacy with the reader, his informality, and the poignance of his closing at about age 50 — promising the sequel at age 80, which would never come from him. He died at 52. He is yet alive in these pages.

Anais Nin never had the problem of artistic motivation. She worked hard on her fiction in the earliest years and devoted the same intensity to her diaries. The erotic tales were the only ones she wrote under the carrot and goad of "necessity — the need of money. That money was for young writers, poets, friends who were "desperately poor . . . hungry." "Most of the erotica was written on empty stomachs . . . The more hungry the greater the desires, like those of men in prison, wild and haunted. So we had here a perfect world in which to grow the flower of eroticism."

For an artist all pressures can be deflected, even exploited. For her, by a patron who wanted pornography, not poetry, Anais Nin says she put "my real writing . . . aside when I set out in search of the erotic." She was half-ashamed of this writing ("To bring them into the light was at first difficult"), but at the end of her life she must have realized that the erotic was one dimension of the stories — she compelled to plot generously to portray characters from the inside, she had found another dimension of her talent.

As a writer, she could not help doing her best. She understood that sex was a language of connection and symbolism. Here you will find such insights into love and physical intimacy in a tender and insightful story called "Runaway," about two roommates and a young girl one of them brought home when he found her wandering in the streets, a completely fresh view of an old "flasher" and the schoolgirls who took fright "like little birds and flew away," or the fantasy of the wolf on the dunes, or the parallels with Goya in "The Maja."

In all these tales, many of them about artists and models, are subjects chosen not for titillation, but consciously or unconsciously to demonstrate the heightened sensitivity and sensibility of creative expression, filled with a tender and understanding rarely associated with pornography.

That is the lesson of both these books: good writers can stretch form, can carry off the impossible, stretch the boundaries of fiction the while remembering their obligation to entertain.

Robert Kirsch is book review editor for The Los Angeles Times.

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Abbey's Charter Gets £58,000

LONDON (AP) — One of two surviving copies of Westminster Abbey's foundation charter, dating from the 11th century and bearing the Great Seal of Edward the Confessor, has been sold at auction for £58,000 ($121,800).

The 20-by-27-inch single parchment, written in Latin in dark brown ink and creased where it was folded, was purchased by New York book dealer Hans P. Kraus at Sotheby's in London on Tuesday. It was put up for sale by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, whose family obtained it by inheritance in 1764.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	A	D	I		D	A	T	E	D		I	N	C	A
A	R	U	M		E	L	A	T	E		M	O	O	N
R	E	A	M		F	O	R	C	E		P	R	O	A
P	A	L	O	M	I	N	O		P	R	O	M	P	T
			V	A	R	E		A	D	E	S			
S	E	R	A	P	E		C	R	I	M	S	O	N	S
C	H	A	B	S		C	O	O	S		I	R	A	E
A	N	I	L		S	L	U	S	H		B	I	T	E
L	O	N	E		P	A	N	E		C	L	E	A	R
A	N	S	O	N	I	S	T		S	H	E	L	L	S
			B	E	W	S		M	E	A	D			
T	R	O	J	A	N		C	O	M	P	R	E	S	S
R	I	D	E		E	V	A	D	E		E	B	I	C
E	P	I	C		R	A	V	E	L		A	N	N	A
T	E	N	T		S	T	A	L	E		B	E	E	T

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If you bid an aggressive slam contract in a 5-2 trump fit, missing Q-10-8-7, you would normally have to hope for a good trump break. You would not fancy your chances if you were told that all six missing trumps were bunched in one hand, but you should not give up hope. The proof of this is the diagramed deal.

When his partner opened the bidding, North had in mind a contract of six or seven spades. But when his partner showed a red two-suiter and no interest in spades, North settled in six hearts.

If South had held the heart seven instead of the five, his slam would, surprisingly, have been unbeatable. As it was, the declarer needed some cooperation from a somnolent East.

A club was led, and South took dummy's ace and played top spades, discarding a club. East casually ruffed the third round of spades with the heart deuce, presumably confident that his trump was going to destroy the slam. But this was a fatal error.

South overruffed with the three, cashed two diamond winners and ruffed a diamond low. He then ruffed a club and ruffed a diamond with the trump ace in dummy. East had to underruff, gnashing his teeth.

A spade lead from dummy permitted South to score the heart nine, and he exited with his [illegible] diamond. The heart K-J scored the last two tricks over East's Q-10 to bring home the slam.

Several points are worth noting. The more obvious contract of four spades, with a normal trump break, would have failed. A 5-1 trump break in six hearts might have been worse for South than 6-0, for West could then have led a trump to stop one of dummy's ruffs. And East could have played any card in his hand at the fourth trick except one of his very small trumps to defeat the slam.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 9 4 3
♡ A 6
♢ 10
♣ A 8 7 4

WEST
♠ J 6 7 5
♡ —
♢ J 8 4 2
♣ J 9 6 3 2

EAST
♠ 10 2
♡ Q 10 9 8 7 4 2
♢ Q 7 5
♣ K Q

SOUTH (D)
♠ 8
♡ K J 9 5 3
♢ A K 9 6 3
♣ 10 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♡	Pass	6♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club three.

Moves to 8th as Phils Win

Rose Climbs Up All-Time Hit List

From Agency Dispatches

LANTA, June 21 — Pete Rose ı double and a two-run homer ove into eighth place on the ne hit list last night, and Steve on tossed a four-hitter to lead hiladelphia Phillies to a 10-4 ry over the Atlanta Braves.

se doubled in the fifth and hit ird home run of the year in xth to move past Nap Lajoie, 3,252 career hits.

e Phils knocked out Eddie So- n (3-3), in the fourth on a two- louble by Greg Luzinski and BI single by Tim McCarver. the bases loaded, Carlton ed reliever Adrian Devine with -run single.

iladelphia added four runs in xth off Joey McLaughlin on a ice fly by Bake McBride, a coring groundout by Larry ı and Rose's homer. The Phils ed their scoring in the ninth on Schmidt's 20th home run.

rlton, 8-7, surrendered a sec- inning run on a wild pitch and touched for two runs in the on a run-scoring triple by Matthews and an RBI single ob Horner. Horner also had inth homer, a solo shot, in the h.

Expos 5, Reds 4

Montreal, Tommy Hutton Jim Mason had 11th-inning les off reliever Tom Hume (5- give the Expos a 5-4 decison the Cincinnati Reds. Larry sh pulled Montreal into a 4-4 a the seventh with a two-run er off Tom Seaver. The Reds' Concepcion had a two-run er, his eighth of the year.

Astros 5, Mets 4

Houston, shortstop Craig olds' eighth-inning triple e in the winning run as Hous- beat New York 5-4. The triple, Craig Swan (7-5), followed a e by Terry Puhl.

Pirates 8, Giants 5

San Francisco, Rennie Sten- tripled and scored on Manny guillen's tie-breaking sacrifice fly in the eighth inning, as Pittsburgh beat San Francisco, 8-5. The Pirates won their fifth straight game after blowing a 5-1 lead built in the first three innings on eight hits, including home runs by Bill Robinson and Lee Lacy.

Padres 3, Cardinals 1

In San Diego, the Padres scored three fourth-inning runs, two of them unearned, as Gaylord Perry registered his 274th career victory, 3-1, over St. Louis. Perry (7-5) moved into 17th place on the all-time victory list dispite giving up 11 hits and getting into several jams. The 40-year-old right-hander, third in the league in strikeouts, fanned five to run his total to 78.

Red Sox 13, Tigers 3

In the American League, in Boston, Butch Hobson led a six-home-run barrage with three-run homer and Mike Torrez pitched a seven-hitter to lead Boston to a 13-3 victory over Detroit. Carl Yastrzemski and Fred Lynn hit two-run homers and Dwight Evans, Bob Watson and Jim Dwyer added bases-empty shots. The Red Sox also had five doubles.

Yankees 2, Blue Jays 1
Blue Jays 3, Yankees 2

In New York, John Mayberry's 10th home run of the season with one out in the ninth inning gave Toronto a 3-2 victory over New York in the nightcap of a doubleheader. New York took the opener, 2-1, with Bucky Dent singling home the trying run in the fifth inning and subsequently scoring on a wild pitch.

Brewers 8, Twins 3

In Milwaukee, Sal Bando's three singles and three Minnesota errors helped the Brewers to an 8-3 victory over the Twins. Bill Travers (5-3) pitched his seventh complete game, bringing Milwaukee's league-leading total to 33. He gave up eight hits, walked one and stuck out five. Paul Hartzell (3-5) took the loss.

Mariners 5, White Sox 3

In Chicago, Bruce Bochte continued his hot hitting, singling in one run and doubling to set up another, and Willie Horton hit his 301st career home run to lead Seattle over Chicago, 5-3. Odell Jones (2-7) scattered five hits in pitching his third complete game of the season.

Royals 9, A's 2

In Oakland, Darrell Porter drove in three runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Paul Splittorff went the distance for his ninth victory, pacing Kansas City to a 9-2 verdict over Oakland.

Angeles 5, Rangers 4

In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor doubled to drive in two runs and Bert Campaneris had two singles, scored a run and had three stolen bases as California downed Texas, 5-4. But the Angels' Bobby Grich saw his 20-game hitting streak snapped. Loser Jon Matlack (4-4) walked him in the second inning, struck him out in the fourth and got him to ground out in the sixth. Facing reliever Sparky Lyle in the eighth, Grich flied to right.

Orioles 5, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Gary Roenicke, Eddie Murray and Rick Dauer hit fourth-inning home runs to give Baltimore its sixth straight victory, 5-3, over Cleveland in a rain-shortened 5½-inning game. Roenicke hit his 13th homer of the season leading off the fourth against Rick Waits (9-5). An out later, Murray hit his seventh and, after Lee May singled, Dauer hit his fifth. That erased a 3-0 Cleveland lead, and gave Dennis Martinez his 10th straight victory after two defeats.

Associated Press

The baseball pops from the glove of Pittsburgh catcher Manny Sanguillen after a collision at home with Giants' Mike Ivie in the sixth inning of Wednesday's game. Ivie scored, as did Bill Madlock when pitcher Jim Rooker retrieved the ball and threw it past third. Pirates won, though, 8-5.

Entranced Soderholm Scouting Big-League Hypnotism Converts

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP) — When Rod Carew spoke about the wonders of hypnotism a few years ago, Eric Soderholm listened.

Soderholm has since become a believer — and is looking for more converts.

"I think as far as the physical aspect of this game goes, everybody's just about equal," says Soderholm, the third baseman for the Chicago White Sox who — along with Carew — used to play for the Minnesota Twins. "We all have God-given talent and some of us use it to a greater extent than others, but basically we're all pretty much equal physically. The real difference, I think, between the quality athlete and the average one is his mental approach to the game.

"When I was with the Twins, Rod Carew said he was seeing this hypnotist named Harvey Misel in St. Paul, seeing him for pain in his legs. He'd just had knee surgery. And when a superstar starts talking about something, you listen, even if he's talking about eating mud."

Naturally, when Carew mentioned hypnosis, a bunch of Twins got interested, Soderholm among them.

"I got hypnotized and went something like 0 for 8 in the next two games and was thinking about getting de-hypnotized. But about a week later, I went on a tear, hit seven home runs in a week or something like that. I didn't consider that it might have been a post-hypnotic suggestion finally kicking in."

He didn't consider hypnosis again until he had been in a freak accident — falling into a construction hole — that resulted in two knee operations and kept him out for the entire 1976 season. After the Twins gave up on him, he signed with the White Sox as a free agent.

"I was in a slump just before the All-Star break in '77 and was going to Minnesota because my wife's folks live there and I said to Ginny, 'Gee, maybe I ought to look up that hypnotist again.'"

He did. In the first half of the season, Soderholm hit seven home runs. He hit 18 in the second half. Last year, he had three homers before June 7, when the White Sox made their first visit to Minnesota. Soderholm went to see Misel for a "booster shot" and had 17 homers the rest of the season.

"He's able to hypnotize me over the phone now, that's how good a subject I am. The suggestions aren't lasting ones. You have to be reinforced all the time."

This year, he and a few teammates paid Misel's way to Florida during spring training. Misel worked with about 20 of the White Sox players. Several, including Claudell Washington, still see him on a regular basis.

Soderholm hopes hypnosis will bring him more than homers. He and several other major leaguers, including Carew and Bill Buckner of the Chicago Cubs, are opening a club in the Chicago area next year which, along with the weight machines and the rest of the physical training, will incorporate mental training.

"It's a new concept in the sports-medicine field," said Soderholm, who has written a book on conditioning. "That might be the thing for me in the future when my playing days are over — to run a mind-and-body sports club."

Eric Soderholm

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	44	22	.667	—
Boston	40	25	.615	3½
Milwaukee	38	30	.559	7
New York	35	33	.515	10
Detroit	31	31	.500	11
Cleveland	32	34	.485	12
Toronto	23	47	.329	23
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	42	28	.600	—
Kansas City	36	32	.529	5
Texas	35	32	.522	5½
Minnesota	32	31	.508	6½
Chicago	31	35	.470	9
Seattle	30	40	.429	12
Oakland	20	49	.290	21½

Wednesday's Results

New York 2-2 Toronto 1-3
Boston 13, Detroit 3
Baltimore 5, Cleveland 3, 5½ innings
Milwaukee 8, Minnesota 3
Seattle 5, Chicago 3
California 5, Texas 4
Kansas City 9, Oakland 2

Thursday's Games

Toronto (Lemanczyk 7-3) at New York (Tiant 3-2)
Minnesota (Serum 0-0) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 6-5)
Kansas City (Busby 2-4) at Oakland (McCatty 4-2)
Detroit (Morris 4-3) at Boston (Eckersley 7-3)
Seattle (Decker 8-8) at Chicago (Barrios 6-3)
Texas (Johnson 3-8) at California (Ross 6-5)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	37	24	.607	—
St. Louis	33	28	.541	4
Pittsburgh	33	28	.541	4
Philadelphia	35	31	.530	4½
Chicago	31	30	.508	6
New York	25	36	.410	12
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	41	29	.586	—
Cincinnati	36	31	.537	3½
San Francisco	33	35	.485	7
San Diego	32	39	.451	9½
Los Angeles	31	38	.449	9½
Atlanta	24	42	.364	15

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 8, San Francisco 5
Montreal 5, Cincinnati 4, 11 innings
Houston 5, New York 4
Philadelphia 10, Atlanta 4
San Diego 3, St. Louis 1

Thursday's Game

Los Angeles (Welch 4-4) at Atlanta (M. Mahler 2-7)

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	First Game	
Toronto	010 000 000—1	4 0
New York	000 020 00x—2	6 0

Underwood and B.Davis, Cerone (7); Seattle, Hood (2), R.Davis (6) and Munson. W—Hood, 2-0. L—Underwood, 1-10.

Second Game		
Toronto	000 100 101—3	5 0
New York	010 000 100—2	9 1

Moore and Cerone; Figueroa, Burris (8) and Munson. W—Moore, 1-0. L—Burris, 1-3. HRs—Toronto, Woods (1), Mayberry (10).

Detroit	300 000 000— 3	7 0
Boston	004 103 41x—13	14 0

Baker, Lopez (5), Arrovo (6), Young (8) and Parrish. Putman (8); Torrez and Fisk, Allenson (8). W—Torrez, 7-4. L—Baker, 1-4. HRs—Boston, Lynn (17), Yastrzemski (12), Watson (11), Evans (9), Hobson (9), Dwyer (7).

Minnesota	000 210 000—3	8 3
Milwaukee	004 011 20x—8	12 1

Hartzell, Jackson (6) and Borsmann; Travers and Martinez. W—Travers, 5-3. L—Hartzell, 3-5.

Seattle	111 100 100—5	14 0
Chicago	022 000 001—3	8 0

Jones, Montague (9), Rawley (9) and Stinson; Farmer, Howard (4), Trout (7) and May. W—Jones, 2-7. L—Farmer, 2-1. HR—Seattle, Horton (13).

Baltimore	000 410—5	8 0
Cleveland	102 00x—3	7 0

Martinez and Skowron; Waits, Spillner (5) and Hassey. W—Martinez, 10-2. L—Waits, 9-5. HRs—Baltimore, Roenicke (13), Murray (7), Dauer (5). Cleveland, Bonds (11).

Kansas City	025 100 100—9	13 0
Oakland	000 100 100—2	8 0

Splittorff and Wathan; Hamilton, Minahle (3) and Newman. W—Splittorff, 9-5. L—Hamilton, 2-2. HR—Kansas City, Porter (9).

Texas	000 200 020—4	9 0
California	003 110 00x—5	9 1

Matlock, Medich (6); Lyle (8) and Sundberg; Frost, Clear (8) and Donohue. W—Frost, 5-3. L—Matlock, 4-4. HRs—Texas, Putnam (8); California, Downing (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	401 000 012—8	12 3
San Francisco	100 202 000—5	8 1

Rooker, Romo (7), Jackson (7), Tekulve (8) and Sanguillen. Ott (8); Blue, Minton (4), Roberts (6), Lavelle (8) and Hill, Sadek (8). W—Jackson, 4-0. L—Lavelle, 5-4. HRs—Pittsburgh, B.Robinson (15), Lacy (2).

Philadelphia	000 504 001—10	11 1
Atlanta	010 002 010— 4	4 3

Carlton and McCarver; Solomon, Devine (4), J.McLaughlin (6), B.McLaughlin (8), Sisk (9) and Benedict. W—Carlton, 8-7. L—Solomon, 3-3. HRs—Philadelphia, Rose (3); Schmidt (20). Atlanta, Horner (9).

New York	000 001 000—4	8 0
Houston	200 110 01x—5	8 1

Swan and Hodges; Richard, Sambito (8) and Ashby. W—Sambito, 4-2. L—Swan, 7-5. HR—Houston, Watling (2).

Cincinnati	010 010 200 00—4	9 0
Montreal	000 002 200 01—5	9 1

Seaver, Bair (8), Hume (11) and Bench; Sanderson, Schatzeder (8), Beinson (8), Sosa (10) and Carter. W—Sosa, 4-4. L—Hume, 2-5. HRs—Cincinnati, Concepcion (8), Montreal, Dawson (13), Parrish (5).

St. Louis	000 001 000—1	11 1
San Diego	000 200 00x—3	8 0

Vuckovich, Schultz (6), McEnaney (7) and Simmons; Perry and Tenace. W—Perry, 7-5. L—Vuckovich, 6-4.

Willoughby: 1-on-1 With Himself

By Gary Hoenig

SAN DIEGO (NYT) — The boys were playing one-on-one when the tall black man asked if he could borrow the ball and use the court for a while, so someone could take pictures of him.

They were too awed by his size to say anything. They just handed him the ball and walked over to the wire fence adjoining the court. They watched as he effortlessly ran through a repertoire of jumpers and dunks.

"Did you see that?" one said to the other, after a whirling reverse dunk. "Who is he?" said the other, turning to another bystander. "Who's he play for?"

"Nobody," the man said. "He plays for nobody."

The nonplayer is Bill Willoughby, and four years ago he was packing them in. Tight-lipped assistant coaches from Kentucky and Michigan State flocked to Dwight Morrow High in Engelwood, N.J. At 6-feet-7, Willoughby was quick and agile. He moved with a smoothness beyond his 18 years. The numbers were 36 points and 21 rebounds per game, and they were big enough to draw even the pro scouts.

It was 1975 — there was still an American Basketball Association, and the two pro leagues were indulging in the last frantic spasms of fratricidal spending that made merger inevitable. In 1974, the Utah Stars of the ABA had surprised the sports world by signing a 6-11 high school senior named Moses Malone. The precedent had been set, and pro owners began to pursue top high school players with bundles of money.

There were three high school players considered pro prospects in 1975. One was Darryl Dawkins, who was drafted by the Philadelphia 76ers in the second round. Another was Bill Cartwright, who turned down offers from pro teams to attend the University of San Francisco. The third was Willoughby.

Willoughby let his coach, Bob White, do his thinking and talking. White wanted him to go to Kentucky. Willoughby was leaning to North Carolina. Eventually Willoughby signed a letter of intent with Kentucky; he says he wanted four years away at college to get a chance to grow up.

But when the pros indicated interest, White told the Willoughby family to "test the first-round waters."

Willoughby was taken by the Atlanta Hawks in the second round, but the Hawks failed to sign their two first-round choices, David Thompson and Marvin Webster (now two of the highest-paid players in basketball). Thus, there was money available for Willoughby — $75,000 a year for five years, with another $750,000 guaranteed over the first 10 years after he quit playing.

Willoughby took the money. Four years, four coaches and three teams later, he is unemployed.

Not that he's suffering. The $75,000 buys a lot more solace than an unemployment check. He lives in an exclusive apartment complex here. He looks sleek and healthy — if a little too comfortable. At 22, Willoughby says he wants back into pro basketball, but he looks as if he's adjusted to a life by the pool and on the tennis courts.

'I think of myself as just coming out of college. I can do anything those guys can do. . . I'm young. I'm 6-9. I'll be back.'

Willoughby's odyssey took him from Atlanta (1975-77) to Buffalo (1978) to San Diego, where Gene Shue made him the final cut before the regular season began. Last-minute cuts usually have a hard time making another club, since teams are already set for the season.

Had Willoughby gone to Kentucky, he would have been a senior now. He could have played on their national championship team in 1978.

Had he chosen Michigan State, he could have played on this year's national championship team. One member of that team, Earvin Johnson, has already signed a multi-year pro contract for $600,000 a year. Greg Kelser, Johnson's Michigan State teammate, figures to be a high first-round draft choice in the June 25 draft.

The comparisons bother Willoughby. "I think of myself as just coming out of college," he says. "I can do anything those guys can do. When I hear people talking about what Earvin Johnson can do. . .Well, I know I'm as good a ballplayer as he is."

Willoughby insists that his decision to turn pro was the right one, that he got "first-round money." But he admits he has regrets. When asked about Bob White, he says "we're not in touch anymore."

There are others who disappointed Willoughby. Cotton Fitzsimmons, who was Willoughby's coach during his first season at Atlanta, sat him on the bench and counseled him to be patient, that he would play when he learned his trade. But Fitzsimmons was dismissed.

Hubie Brown, who succeeded Fitzsimmons, tried motivating Willoughby with his usual tactic of caustic humiliation. When Willoughby sulked, Brown wrote him off. Willoughby hasn't forgotten that.

"Hubie told the New York writers I was just a professional leaper," Willoughby says. "He knows I'm better than that. He downgraded me in front of the home fans."

Brown has a different perspective. "He had his strengths and weaknesses. He had a first good leap off the floor — that's what I meant back then. He also had an adequate NBA jump shot.

"But the problem with Bill was that he was neither quick enough to play as a small forward nor big and strong enough to play as a strong forward. He is in the middle, and that's his reputation around the league.

"In a way I feel sorry for him. It's a sad case. He had some ability, but he never worked during the summers like Malone and Dawkins. Bill never figured that out. He never figured he had more to learn."

Willoughby insists that all he needs is a starting job and a chance to get his shots and he'll be back on top again. "If the pro coaches knew what I could do like the college coaches do. . ."

But all the pro coaches remember is the skinny, moody player who seemed unsure of himself during games, and who often sulked and played at half-speed in practice. He admits that his impatience and sensitivity hurt him.

Willoughby turned down an offer from Herb Brown, the former coach of the Detroit Pistons, to play for a team in the Western Basketball League, where many discarded pros have earned a second chance. Said Willoughby: "Not the right situation."

Instead, he played most of his basketball last year alone — in the San Diego State Gym or behind the tennis courts at the apartment. "I'm young. I'm 6-9. And I can do it. I'll be back," he says.

Lemon to Guide All-Stars

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP) — Bob Lemon will manage the American League in the All-Star game July 17 at Seattle, league President Lee McPhail said today. Lemon, replaced Monday as manager of the New York Yankees, was the league's Manager of the Year in 1978, when he took over the Yankees at midseason and piloted them to the world championship.

Delp Reinstates Franklin

BALTIMORE, June 21 (AP) — Jockey Ron Franklin was a "whipped puppy" after his arrest in California on charges of possessing cocaine, said trainer Bud Delp, who lifted the rider's suspension after hearing Franklin's explanation of the incident. Franklin was arrested Monday in a car in a Disneyland parking lot.

Delp said he would accompany Franklin to the West Coast June 28 for a court appearance on the charges. "I am going to fly out there with him to testify in his behalf, to tell about his life with me for the past three years."

Franklin, who rode Spectacular Bid to victories in the Kentucky Derby and Preakness, and Delp were reunited here last night after the jockey returned from California.

"I heard his story and I believe him," Delp said. "He's a 19-year-old boy and he's susceptible to temptation like any other boy that age. He was with his cousins and a friend, and somebody pulled out some cocaine. I don't think he would have been arrested if he weren't Ronnie Franklin."

...ina Would Host ...ympics in 1988

...UNICH, West Germany, June ...AP) — Chinese Sports Minister ...g Meng said yesterday that ...na wants to host the 1988 sum- Olympic Games if the dispute Taiwan is settled in time.

...f all these problems are solved, would gladly organize the ...npic games and would wel- ...e it if the 1988 games take ...e in China," he said after tour- the 1972 Olympic facilities Wang said China hopes to re- to "the international great ...ly" of Olympic nations, adding it was "a joke and ironic" that ...a, with a population of over million, was not represented in International Olympic ...mmittee.

...arlier this year, the IOC decid- ...o recognize China and open the for its participation at next ...'s Moscow games, but Peking ...ted down the offer when the refused its demand to expel ...wan. Wang said Taiwan should compete in the Olympics as an ...pendent national team, but in- ...d as a regional team with the ...e "Taiwan-China."

...vera Calling It Quits

...ILAN, June 21 (AP) — Gianni ...era, once the golden boy of Ital- soccer, yesterday announced his ...ement as player to join the ...agement of Milan Club. ...era, 36, ended a prestigious, 19- career after leading Milan to ...eague championship.

U.S. Staff Angry at 'Excuses'

...Veight-Team Attitude Needs Lift

...ASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) While many athletes have that ...en gleam in their eyes as they toward the Moscow Olympics, U.S. weightlifting coaches see ...) in the black-and-white shades ...ality.

...'m going to be brutally frank ...you," said Rudy Sablo, the weightlifting manager for the ...5 Olympics and the sport's rep- ...ntative on the U.S. Olympic ...mmittee. "As things stand now chances for medals at Moscow not too good, not too good at

...dds Dick Smith, manager for 1980 Games: "We've hit a low ...t in international competi- ..." Smith and Sablo agree that problems with U.S. lifters lie so much in biceps as in defi- ...t attitude. Sablo has coached ...rnational weightlifting since ...6, when the United States was lifting the world for a seven- ...r stretch. There's pain and anger his voice when he talks of his ...rt's generation gap.

'Something Happens'

"Our boys seem to get just about the level of international compe- ...on and then something ...pens" he says. "They settle for ...erican championships, . .and ...I don't follow up on the sport.

"In my opinion, if a fella really ...nts to dedicate himself, we have capabilities in our program to ...n out the best. . .Our fellas just ...e that excuses thing.

"Our lifters say they have to earn a living while the Iron Curtain lifters are supported so they constantly work out." Sablo continues. "That's not true. The Iron Curtain lifters just have a better attitude. Our boys freeze up in international competition."

Typical of those stricken by the freeze is Kurt Setterberg, a 100-kilo class (220 pounds) lifter described by Smith as having "great potential. But when he gets in international competition he gets so doggone nervous." Setterberg has been known to drop six to eight pounds during the week before a meet, purely from tension.

Sablo thinks his athletes have too much freedom. He uses Mark Cameron, a lifter from Hyattsville, Md., as exhibit A. "Mark was expected to win a medal in Montreal. Before the competition, I warned everyone there would be medical tests done on them and it was totally up to them to get through the tests clean.

"I think Mark was worried about the tests, and he came in fifth. As it turned out, he was disqualified because his test came up positive [for steroids]. Steroids are as easy to get as pot or anything like that. Our athletes can get and use these things on their own."

Although Sablo says Cameron has not improved significantly since Montreal, Smith insists Cameron has "he has the ability to do great things. He can put a lot of pressure on with a little more confidence in himself."

Yet Sablo and Smith feel things are beginning to improve. The weightlifting program is getting considerably more financial support from the USOC. The money is going not only to improved facilities but, they hope, the hearts and minds of the lifters.

Smith will be holding seminars to try to counter the aura of the Eastern European champions.

"We'll be showing films of the Russian lifters to show our boys that the technique of most Eastern Europeans isn't that great," he said. "They are not so unbeatable. They just have great attitudes."

Besides Cameron and Setterberg, Smith has high hopes for Guy Carlton of Laplace, Ill., in the 100-kilo class and for Tom Stock, a super-heavyweight from Belleville, Ill., who lately has been turning in his best lifts.

On the international scene, Smith is most excited about the Soviet Union's Yuri Vardanyan in the 75-kilo class, who "is so terrific he can play concert piano without music and move over and set four records a minute later." Vardanyan also plays a lot of volleyball, where he spikes with a 40-inch vertical leap, according to Smith.

As for Soviet super-heavyweight Vasily Alexiev, the most famous weightlifter in the world, this could be his last Olympics. At 37, he is said to be intent on winning one more gold medal and the retiring. Smith says there are some Soviet lifters good enough to keep Alexiev from complacency, but "the man has so much pride — I don't see him losing."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Married Bliss

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Advice to a young woman on the threshold of marriage:

1. Leave a husband alone when he's watching baseball and he'll leave you alone when you're watching the Miss America pageant.

2. Always watch the Academy Awards and the Super Bowl together so you'll have something to talk about.

Baker

3. Don't start complaining about the cockroaches when he wants to be praised.

4. When you wish he were a little bit more like Cary Grant, don't mention it to him.

5. Wait until after breakfast to tell him you've decided to redecorate the living room.

6. Before quarreling about money take the gun out of the bedside table and lock it in the safe-deposit box at the bank.

7. If you're going to make a habit of complaining because he leaves dirty socks on the bedroom floor, get in the habit of always putting the cap back on the toothpaste tube.

8. Nag him constantly about taking better care of his health if you want to be constantly reminded how much better you'd feel if you lost a few pounds.

9. Never blame a husband for having relatives and most husbands won't blame you.

10. Wait until after breakfast to tell him the plumber sent a bill for $398.

11. If birthdays are more important to you than Christmas and the Fourth of July combined, put a Christmas tree wrapped in red, white and blue bunting in the living room several days before you want to receive gifts.

12. Don't complain that he doesn't take his turn washing the dishes unless you take your turn emptying the cat box.

13. If you want to get a husband out of the house chasing divorcees and widows, always read a Gothic novel at the dinner table.

14. Never cut your toenails while watching television unless you want a husband who belches during the Academy Awards.

15. Wait until after breakfast to tell him what he said last night to a whole roomful of people after the third martini.

16. Don't try to improve his mind and he won't try to teach you about basketball.

17. Leave both your minds alone or you'll ruin the Super Bowl arguing whether you ought to be reading Heidegger or getting in touch with econometrics instead of wasting time on television.

18. Take the trouble to find a decent mustard for his pastrami and he'll take the trouble to buy a better grade of rye.

19. When you want to move someplace more expensive, don't blame it on the cockroaches and he won't disappoint you by settling for a phone call to the exterminator.

20. When you run out of things to argue about, have a baby so you can argue about who has the most influential genes.

21. If a double chin appears in the house one day, pretend it's not there until a second one arrives to keep it company. Otherwise, you get into arguments about who isn't the least bit like Cary Grant and who isn't the least bit like the divorcee in that roomful of people last night after the second martini, which leads to lawyers.

22. Unless you like to hear a husband whine with self-pity on long automobile trips, learn to drive.

23. Don't surprise him with a new hair color when he arrives home and he won't be tempted to surprise you by coming back from Los Angeles with a new face lift. (This is for later married life when you always watch Lawrence Welk together so you'll have something to talk about.)

24. Don't ask him if he loves you when he wants to talk about Richard Nixon or complain about cockroaches, and someday he'll remember that you didn't and tell you he loves you and hand you a birthday present, three days late.

$65,000 Toe Award

CLEVELAND (AP) — A jury awarded $65,000 to a 34-year-old waitress who claimed she cannot dance or play tennis because of shoddy surgery on her toe. Mrs. Joann Hoglund said she was permanently injured because Dr. Malcolm Meyers, a podiatrist, failed to properly immobilize the big toe on her left foot after surgery in 1971.

Mary Blume

Harold Prince

'It's a goddamn good thing that "Sweeney Todd" is a hit so that other people can write audacious musicals.'

LONDON (IHT) — "The more you've been around the less you understand," said Harold Prince, who is Broadway's leading director of musical comedies. "You may as well understand that you don't understand."

His latest surprise was "Sweeney Todd," which was written by Stephen Sondheim and Hugh Wheeler, Prince's usual collaborators. "This one was Steve's idea. I said OK but I hope you don't think it's going to be anything but an artistic event." "Sweeney Todd" just won nine Tony awards, breaking the previous Sondheim-Wheeler-Prince record of six Tonys for "A Little Night Music."

"Sweeney Todd," which is about a London barber whose customers end up in meat pies, was a bit slow to catch on, Prince says. "The reviews were terrific but in each instance they would tell the public what it was about without adding that they would also have a good time. And Steve and I did it a great disservice in interviews. We said it's about impotence and the rage that goes with it. No one wants to see that. And a musical yet."

'Terrible Trap'

Obviously everyone wants a hit but one should never try deliberately for one, Prince says: "It's a terrible trap because no one knows what makes money. There are no patterns."

Still, there are trends. Total dependence on Broadway is no longer financially feasible. Last year Prince made his London directing debut with "Evita," by the authors of "Jesus Christ, Superstar." An "Evita" company is currently playing a 16-week run in a huge Los Angeles theater, then will go to San Francisco before opening on Broadway in September.

In the old days a show's tryouts were limited to Boston and New Haven. Now Prince reckons that a long pre-Broadway stint not only helps box office but gives a show time to break in.

"I have nothing against the truncated schedule of getting a show on. I'm not for the Stanislavsky method of six months instead of six weeks. I wouldn't know what to do with it. But a show hits its stride two or three months after it opens. I saw 'Sweeney Todd' the other day. It is now the show I would have liked to have opened with."

Hal Prince wears a white knit shirt, white slacks and a closely cropped white beard. He may be the savviest guy on Broadway but he still has the ebullience of the boy wonder who was known, inevitably, as Prince Hal. He had come to London to cast a replacement for the role of Juan Peron in "Evita," a task most directors might relegate to an assistant. "Axiomatically, the replacements can represent a compromise but why should they?" he said. "You can cast a show better a year later.

"What I really believe is if you put your name on a show you are responsible for it. In the old days Cole Porter would write a score and go away. If you needed him, he was in the south of France. You can't do that the way musicals are made these days."

The change in musical theater is largely the work of Sondheim and Wheeler and Prince.

New York Times

Director Prince

"There are no patterns."

"It's a goddam good thing that 'Sweeney Todd' is a hit so other people can write audacious musicals," Prince said. The trio has had its flops — "Follies," "Pacific Overtures" — but has proved that a musical need not be commercial to be a hit.

"Sweeney Todd" cost $1.5 million and, Prince points out, has eight producers and 260 backers and a cast of only 34. In the future he hopes that small and lively opera companies such as the Santa Fe will put on musicals before Broadway, thus cutting down the initial financial outlay.

Also, the fact that the National Council of the Arts has — partly through Prince's lobbying — created a new division called opera-musical theater should make government and foundation funding easier to come by for noncommerical musicals. And it will erase the distinction between musical comedy and opera: " 'Boheme' and 'Traviata' were musicals in their time, they were like 'Oklahoma,' " Prince said.

Next season, after "Evita" on Broadway, Prince will direct "La Traviata" and "Silbersee," a Kurt Weill opera that he says no one has seen. "Lenya gave it to me. She said we did it and Hitler threw us out. I never got it clear whether they did one performance or no performance."

Chekhov's Rhythm

Although he is identified with musicals Prince has directed plenty of straight plays. " 'The Visit' — I had a wonderful time with that, it's a sort of musical without music. I suppose I'll never do my favorite playwright, Chekhov. The whole rhythm is something I haven't had experience with and I'm sort of impatient with. Also, it's what the theater can do that movies or television can't do. There's no doubt that a beautiful production of Chekhov could be on television, in fact it's been done. But the theater has something no one else has, and that's what makes success."

Hal Prince went to work for the veteran director George Abbott after graduating from college in 1948. His name is on such commercial hits as "Pajama Game," "Damn Yankees" and "Fiddler on the Roof" and his career is unusual in that he started as a highly commercial producer and then became a director increasingly devoted to art with a capital A.

"I used to call myself Business Boy. I wore a brush cut and a little old man's gray suit from Brooks Brothers. With a vest yet." The change occurred very suddenly.

"I had two flops and my partner dropped dead of a heart attack. There I was alone with nothing on Broadway and no one to talk to. I think there is fate — I believe more in the Greek gods than in any others. I married someone who would never have married Business Boy. I knew she was smart, I wondered who she thought I was. She was interested in an artist, she is an artist.

"I am so much younger now. I think I've gained self-respect and intelligence, qualities I didn't know I had. I didn't know what I did have, except drive. It's so much easier to live now," he said.

PEOPLE: *Baryshnikov to Return To ABT as Director*

Mikhail Baryshnikov, the brilliant ballet star who became America's heartthrob in the movie "The Turning Point," takes on a new role next year. He will become artistic director of the American Ballet Theater on Sept. 1, 1980, replacing **Lucia Chase** and **Oliver Smith**, co-directors since World War II days. The announcement was made as Baryshnikov was preparing to appear in a revival of **George Balanchine's** "La Sonnambula" with the New York City Ballet. "I hope that I might bring something worthwhile to it," he said of his decision to accept. The 31-year-old dancer, who defected from Leningrad's Kirov Ballet in 1974, will not desert the stage for his new job, however. He'll continue to dance and choreograph for the ABT while doing the necessary fund-raising . . . Meanwhile Balanchine underwent double-bypass heart surgery at University Hospital in Manhattan and was described as "doing exceptionally well on the road to recovery." The 75-year-old co-founder and ranking choreographer of the New York City Ballet, who suffered a heart attack in March, 1978, had had several angina attacks in recent weeks. Balanchine will remain hospitalized for 10 days to two weeks.

* * *

Egyptian President **Anwar Sadat** will be host for an international peace concert at Mount Sinai in November. Los Angeles concert producers **Mitchell Roth** and **Gabriel Walid Boctor** said the concert, to be played for various heads of state including Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister **Menachem Begin**, will be on Nov. 19. French filmmaker **Roger Vadim** is to be artistic producer and director of the concert and performers from several countries, including France's **Marcel Marceau**, will appear.

* * *

The lawyer for **Mick Jagger's** estranged wife, **Bianca**, says the rock star isn't making his $3,000 weekly support payments. Attorney **Marvin Mitchelson** also says Jagger is removing furniture from the couple's London home in violation of a judge's ruling that ordered the Rolling Stones' lead performer to stay off the premises. Mitchelson is asking for a contempt of court ruling against Jagger in Los Angeles Superior Court and also wants him to pay Mitchelson's $17,500 bill. Jagger and his wife are now waging a legal battle over where their divorce trial will be held. Mrs. Jagger wants it to take place in California, where she can claim half his net worth, while the English singer, naturally, wants the divorce from a British court.

* * *

Rather than get into a situation in which it seemed to be coming out against the Bible, the Air Force gave an honorable discharge to an airman it had threatened to court-martial. The controversy had reached a point at which the airman, **Steve Ristau**, had threatened to sue the Air Force to force it to allow him to carry and read his pocket Bible while standing guard duty. The airman, a member of the air police at Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho, maintained that rules against reading the Bible while on sentry duty were "an infringement of religious freedom." He said that "all this wouldn't have happened if it had been Playboy I was reading," but the Air Force countered that the rule applied to all reading matter, from the Bible to Playboy. Ristau, a Southern Baptist who calls himself a born-again Christian, said he decided to accept the honorable discharge rather than file suit against the Air Force because he wanted to study for the ministry.

* * *

Eugene Ormandy, 79, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is reported resting comfortably in Pennsylvania Hospital where he was admitted Tuesday with chest pains. "All studies thus far indicate no evidence that he has had a heart attack," said his physician, Dr. Edward Viner.

* * *

Jerry Parr, a 17-year veteran of the Secret Service, will become head of the White House presidential protection detail July 1. Parr, 48, will succeed **John Simpson**, who is being promoted to assistant director of the Secret Service. A native of Montgomery, Ala., Parr currently heads **Vice President Mondale's** protective detail.

* * *

It's normal for a car to get banged around in races, but the damage in the Los Angeles Coliseum was to singer **Vikki Carr**. She is one of the amateur drivers practicing for a celebrity race in **Mick Thompson's** "off-road" race Saturday-night. "It was wonderful. I turned over," Miss Carr said after hitting a few high notes with her rollbar-protected yellow Jeep. Her bashed-up elbow is now in a sling but that's not stopping her. "The elbow only hurts when I steer," she said valiantly.

— SAMUEL JUSTI

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